REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1921-22

(Ending 30th June 1922)

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1921-22 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1922.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area, Boundaries and Physical features, } reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning—

Ancient History, The Ruling Family, The System of Administration and Administrative Divisions, } will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

i. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja paid two visits to Northern India during the year. On the first occasion, His Highness left for Benares on the 4th December 1921 in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Benares Hindu University and returned to Mysore on the 1st January 1922, halting at Allahabad on the way. On the second occasion, His Highness left for Simla on the 24th April and returned to Mysore on the 28th May 1922, visiting also Haridwar and Delhi. His Highness proceeded to Ootacamund on the 21st October and returned to Mysore on the 29th October 1921.

2. On the 21st and 22nd January 1922 His Highness accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Karapur Camp in the Heggaddevankote taluk to witness the Khedda (elephant-catching) operations provided for the entertainment of His Royal Highness. His Highness visited Bhadravati in March 1922 and, from the 21st to the 27th June 1922, toured in the Hassan and Mysore districts, visiting Sukravarasanthe, Arkalgud, Basavapatna, Saligram, Yedatore and certain other places His Highness stayed at Bangalore from the 7th July to 14th August 1921.

His Highness the Yuvaraja's movements.

3. His Highness the Yuvaraja visited Poona and Bombay from the 2nd to 19th September 1921, and, as Chief Scout in Mysore, attended, on the 1st January 1922, the Sri Krishnarajendra All-India Scout Rally held at Nandi, and distributed prizes to the winners. He paid a short visit to Madras from the 3rd to 6th February, and stayed at Ootacamund from the 22nd April to 27th May 1922.

Movements of Dewan and Members of Council.

4. The late Dewan, *Rajasevadhurina* Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., visited Arsikere in the month of August 1921 for the purpose of opening the building constructed for the *Sri Krishnarajendra Balika Pathasala*; he proceeded to Kakankote in the month of November for inspecting the Khedda arrangements in progress in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and in

January 1922 he accompanied the latter to Karapur camp. The Dewan Mr. A. R. Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., accompanied His Highness to Bhadravati in March 1922; and he had, as Member of Council, made a detailed inspection of the Iron Works in that place from the 11th to 17th December 1921. In the latter part of April he paid a visit to Sivasamudram to open the first unit of the sixth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme. He proceeded to Bombay in May to confer with the Managing Agents of the Bhadravati Iron Works regarding the arrangements for starting work at an early date.

5. *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., 1st Member of Council, did not undertake any tours of inspection during the year.

6. Mr. Mir Hamza Husein, B.A., B.L., 2nd Member of Council, toured in the Mysore and Chitaldrug districts during the year.

ii. Political.

The Royal Visit.

7. His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G C.V.O., G.M.B.E., M.C., paid a visit to the State in January1922 and during his stay, from the 18th to the 23rd, he visited Bangalore and Mysore cities, Seringapatam and the Krishnarajasagara Works (Cauvery Dam and Lake), Khedda operations, tiger and bison shooting, and also angling had been arranged for at Karapur for his entertainment. The Prince thoroughly enjoyed the sport, particularly the Kheddas in which he evinced a keen interest. The reception of the Royal visitor was on a scale befitting the occasion and the Prince was welcomed by all classes of His Highness' subjects with spontaneous demonstrations of joy and devotion, fully in keeping with their ingrained sentiment of profound loyalty to the British Throne. People, especially from the country-side, had gathered in phenomenally large numbers to pay homage to this illustrious Guest of His Highness the Maharaja. On leaving Mysore territory, the following telegrams were exchanged between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Highness the Maharaja :—

FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, CAMP, HINDUPUR TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

24th January 1922.

"On leaving Your Highness' State I thank Your Highness very warmly for all your kindness and hospitality. I much enjoyed my visit. It was a great pleasure to make Your Highness' acquaintance. I much admired the beauties of Mysore and the efficiency of the administration of the State. I am very grateful to Your Highness' subjects for the warm reception they gave me—EDWARD P."

FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

25th January 1922.

"Allow me to tender my warmest thanks to Your Royal Highness for the gracious message which you have been pleased to send me on leaving my State. Your Royal Highness' visit gave me and my people unbounded pleasure. The remembrance of it will always be precious to us—MAHARAJA."

The British Resident.

8. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. S. G. Knox, C.S.I., C.I.E., continued to officiate as British Resident in Mysore till the 13th October 1921, on which date the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., assumed charge of the office on return from leave.

Relations with the British Government.

9. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees due to the British Government was paid on the appointed dates.

iii. The Mysore Representative Assembly.

10. As in previous years, there were two sessions of the Mysore Representative Assembly. The Dasara session commenced on the 13th October 1921 and closed on the 20th. Two hundred and thirteen members out of a total strength of two hundred and seventy were present. One hundred and seventy-eight subjects were considered, of which several were important ones, such as the education cess, franchise to women, etc., in the discussion of which a large number of members took part. Twenty interpellations were replied to.

11. At the Birthday session held from the 8th to the 13th June 1922, 202 members were present out of 264, and 79 general subjects were discussed. Six special subjects, with notes thereon, were also placed by the Government before the Assembly. The draft of the State budget for 1922-23 was considered and eighteen interpellations were answered.

iv. The Mysore Economic Conference.

12. The thirteenth session of the Mysore Economic Conference was opened by the Dewan-President on the 6th June 1922; and its sittings continued on the 7th and 8th June. The budget grant for expenditure connected with the activities of the conference during 1922-23 was reduced to half a lakh. The most important of the subjects considered related to the re-modelling of the education of the depressed classes, the practical difficulties in respect of the levy of an education cess, the improvement of draught cattle, the desirability of levying an *ad valorem* duty on exports of reelable cocoons and the development of the weaving industry.

Economic Development Board.

13. The Board met thrice during the year and made definite recommendations to Government in respect of some important subjects, such as the separation of the business of the public branch of the State Life Insurance from that of the office branch, rules for the regulation and organisation of cattle fairs and shows, development of the Central Industrial Workshop, future policy of the Industries and Commerce department, revision of the mineral policy of the State, establishment of a sugar factory and the financing of large industries.

Board of Agriculture.

14. The Board met four times during the year. The subjects in respect of which the board's recommendations were not sanctioned by Government, owing to the present financial situation, were the revival of the appointment of district horticultural inspectors as part of the scheme for establishing nurseries in each district, starting rural agricultural schools in important places and the grant of a subvention from Government for the formation of a Silk League for pushing on the sale of Mysore silk. The scheme recommended by the board, for co-ordinating the issue of *takavi* loans granted by the revenue department with the sale of implements, etc., by the agricultural department, was not also sanctioned by Government The grant of concessions to people desirous of growing mulberry *tope* and the formation by the sericultural department of experimental farms to demonstrate the practicability of such *tope* were some of the other subjects considered by the board.

Board of Education.

15. The Board held four meetings during the year. The attention of the board was mostly concentrated on the improvement of existing schemes. One of the important schemes recommended by the board is that relating to the prompt disposal of local contributions made for educational buildings and the conversion of the large number of contributions received in the past as the nucleus of an endowment for the maintenance of the aided schools in lieu of the irregular and uncertain voluntary monthly contributions towards the salary of the teachers. The subjects regarding which the board's recommendations were not sanctioned by Government on account of financial and other considerations were a scheme of grants to supplement private endowments for scholarships, a central publication agency for bringing out science text books in Kannada, and a scheme for affording facilities for the education of men below 30 years of age in the Mysore Army.

Board of Industries and Commerce.

16. The Board met four times during the year. The question of establishing a sugar factory in the State was carefully examined and a comprehensive scheme was submitted to Government in regard to the grant of concessions such as land tenure,

water-rate, etc., to private capitalists prepared to undertake the business. To facilitate the development of the mineral resources of the State by private enterprise, the board recommended a reversion to the original mineral policy of Government adopted prior to 1916, *viz.*, withdrawal of restrictions as regards reservation of minerals and exportation of raw materials. With regard to the utilisation of forest economic products for industrial and economic purposes, Government approved of the recommendation of the board in respect of making certain areas containing *jalari* trees available for carrying on experiments in lac cultivation. Government also sanctioned the recommendation made by the board for promoting joint-stock enterprise in the State and improving the working of joint-stock companies. Among other important subjects considered by the board were the desirability of electrifying railways and the question of providing facilities for the acquisition of land, supply of water and electric energy, etc., to private industrial enterprise. A loan of Rs. 16,000 for starting a rice mill at Shimoga was sanctioned by Government on the board's recommendation.

Board of Scientific Advice.

17. There were three meetings of the board during the year. The board recommended to Government two applications for the supply of alcohol, free of duty, for industrial purposes, which were sanctioned by Government. The three years' theoretical course in electric technology at the Indian Institute of Science was recommended to be supplemented by an additional year's practical course in one of the generating or transformer stations in the State. The board also considered certain arrangements for carrying on experimental work connected with lac cultivation and investigated the prospects of the manufacture of sweets, chocolates and other articles of confectionery.

v. Important Administrative Measures of a General Nature.

18. *Rajasevadhurina* Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., having been permitted to retire from the 1st May 1922, Mr. A. R. Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., was appointed Dewan. The Central administration underwent an important change during the year; the appointment of an Extra Member of Council created in 1917-18 owing to a large increase in the volume of Government business, which was subsequently made provisionally permanent and continued till the 6th March 1922, was abolished on the assumption of charge of the Dewanship by Mr. A. R. Banerji. The Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja now consists of two Members, with the Dewan as President.

19. As an act of clemency and grace and as one of the measures for celebrating the important occasion of the visit to the State of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to direct the special release of a number of prisoners and the remission of portions of sentences of other prisoners in all the jails and lock-ups in the State.

20. With the object of affording greater facilities to the Press and putting it promptly in possession of matters of general public interest, so as to obviate the publication of misleading or incorrect statements of facts, a system of weekly Press notes was introduced, under which Government publish, once a week, a summary of important Government orders and particulars of official events of general public interest.

21. With a view to afford greater relief to raiyats, the policy of Government of granting partial remission of assessment only when there was a general failure of wet crop in any locality and consequent distress, was changed; and revised rules were issued to regulate the grant of suspension and remission of wet assessment in individual cases where a tank on which lands are dependent for irrigation does not obtain a sufficient supply of water in any year on account of deficient rainfall. The revenue rules were amended so as to empower subordinate revenue officers to promptly dispose of, without resorting to public auction, applications for lands required for purposes of cultivation. In order to promote public convenience, the taluk treasuries at the district headquarters were ordered to be revived with effect from the 1st July 1922. Orders were passed directing the adoption of certain special measures for the prevention of smuggling of sandalwood and its misuse by Muzrai Institutions.

22. With a view to improve the financial position of the State, Government appointed in February 1922, a special committee consisting of four non-official and two official gentlemen, with *Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur* K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., as its President, to consider and formulate proposals on the following matters:—

(1) Reviewing the State's finances for the past five years in order to ascertain the causes of the deficit in the present revenue position.

(2) Formulating proposals for wiping out the deficit and restoring financial equilibrium by retrenchment and economy of expenditure and by improvement of revenue resources.

(3) Preparing a forecast of revenue and expenditure for the succeeding three years so as to result in a balanced budget.

(4) Preparing a forecast of capital demands under all heads for the succeeding three years, with reference to the resources that may be counted upon, and

(5) Examining past policy in regard to public debt, investments and ways and means operations, including the utilisation of reserve and depreciation funds, and suggesting changes if necessary.

23. Orders of Government were passed during the year on the Committee's proposals for retrenchment in the Revenue, Medical, Forest, Education and Sanitary departments, important items of retrenchment being:—

(1) The abolition of two Revenue sub-divisions and of a sub-taluk.

(2) The reduction of the medical staff in Bangalore and the discontinuance of duty and other allowances to certain officers and grants to certain medical institutions.

(3) The abolition of two divisional charges in the Forest department.

(4) The abolition of certain appointments and reduction of grants under certain heads in the Education department, resulting in a net saving of about four lakhs of rupees annually.

(5) The abolition of the posts of a whole time Sanitary Commissioner and District Sanitary Officers, etc., involving savings to the extent of Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Besides the above, the cadre of Assistant Commissioners was revised, reducing their number. Consequently the post of the second assistant to the Revenue Commissioner and that of the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur district, were abolished; and the number of Deputy Conservators in the Forest department was reduced from four to two.

24. The Central Recruitment Board constituted in the latter part of the previous year, for registering all applications for appointment and putting applicants in touch with offices where vacancies exist, met six times during the year under report, and did considerable preliminary work; and the following measures recommended by the board were sanctioned by Government:—

(1) General rules for regulating appointments and promotions in the State service, as well as supplementary instructions for regulating the filling up of vacancies in the ministerial ranks of superior service.

(2) Rules for regulating appointments in the Excise, Registration and Income-tax departments.

(3) Instructions regarding the functions of the Central Recruitment Board.

In all, 1,021 applications were received and registered up to the end of June 1922. Of these, 622 were from Brahmins and 399 from non-Brahmins. All these applications were classified and lists of candidates eligible for appointments in the various departments of the State issued with the approval of the board.

25. Under the scheme of audit of office business, 8 offices were inspected by the Efficiency Audit staff. In pursuance of the scheme of preparing a standard list of forms for use in the several departments of the State, which was commenced in 1920-21, the forms pertaining to the Excise, Registration and Civil Veterinary departments were scrutinised and issued; and the forms connected with the District Police Manual were examined and approved for issue as volume ii of that manual. Six issues of the *Mysore Blue Book Journal* were published during the year.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

i. Occupied Area and Tenure.

Extent of arable lands and those under occupation.

1. The recorded total area of the State according to the latest survey was 18,861,880 acres against 18,865,171 acres in the previous year. Deducting alienated lands, partly or wholly rent-free, of the extent of 1,418,511 acres, and 8,779,984 acres of land not available for occupancy (being minor inams, forest or unculturable waste), a net extent of 8,663,395 acres was available for cultivation; of which 7,914,982 acres or 91·4 per cent was under occupancy, inclusive of minor inams. There was thus an increase of 43,193 acres in the occupied area*, as compared with the previous year. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,056,021 with an area of 7,842,513 acres giving an average of 7·4 acres per holding.

ii. Land Survey and Settlement.

(Report of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department for 1921-22.)

Original and revision surveys and reclassification.

2. During the year an additional officer of the grade of senior Assistant Commissioner was posted to the department for being trained in departmental work. Detailed survey was carried out in seven inam villages in the Hunsur, T.-Narsipur and Nelamangala taluks, in respect of 724 survey numbers covering an area of 3,017 acres. Lands in 11 inam villages in the taluks of Malvalli, Nagamangala and Hunsur and one Amrut Mahal Kaval in the Channarayaptna taluk were classed, the total number of fields dealt with being 1,738 comprising 8,033 acres. With a view to expedite the re-settlement of a large number of taluks, which has become overdue, the preliminary operations of the department during the year were, in accordance with the orders of Government passed in March 1921, confined mostly to the re-classification of wet and garden lands, the work of measurement being undertaken only when it was absolutely necessary. To cope with the increased work, the classing establishments were increased from 4 to 6 by giving necessary training to the measuring establishments. These six establishments were employed on the work of re-classification in the taluks of Mulbagal, Channarayapatna, Hoskote, Nelamangala, Nagamangala, Chintamani, Seringapatam, Mandya and Mysore. In all, 110,463 fields comprising an area of 242,059 acres in 2,471 villages were re-classified during the year, as against 28,724 fields of an area of 72,181 acres in 638 villages in 1920-21. Re-classification was completed in six taluks during the year. The measurement work done extended to 22,111 fields comprising an area of 34,031 acres, besides the re-survey operations (under the old procedure) in 103 villages of the Channarayapatna taluk and 18 villages in the Mysore taluk, which had been left unfinished during the previous year.

Re-settlement and survey maps.

3. Revised rates were announced during the year in the Hassan, Chikmagalur, Mudgere and the late Kadaba (Gubbi) taluks and the increase in revenue expected thereby is Rs. 1,72,825. There are still 24 taluks, whose re-settlement has become overdue. At the close of the year, a revised programme was sanctioned, according to which the re-settlement of all these taluks is expected to be completed in about 4 years. Survey maps of 758 re-settled villages were printed and issued, leaving a balance of 509 on hand. Maps of 176 villages were printed to replenish the stock.

* Taking the revised figures of 7 871,789 acres for 1920-21, since furnished by the Revenue Commissioner.

The total number of maps issued from the department was 7,349. The revision of *potgi* was effected during the year in the following cases :—

(1) Revision on the basis of collections under revised assessment in 1,427 villages belonging to 8 taluks.

(2) Decennial revision in respect of 3,204 villages in 17 taluks.

(3) Special revision by calculation of the shanbhogs' *potgi villagewar* in 13,846 villages in 65 taluks, under an order of Government, dated the 18th December 1920.

(4) A quinquennial revision in 39 villages of the Hiriyur taluk.

(5) A supplemental revision in one village of the Maddagiri taluk.

4. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,62,677 against Rs. 3,09,559 in 1920-21, the decrease being due to economy in several items of expenditure and the reduction of high price allowances, as also to the fact that during the previous year a large amount had to be disbursed as salary to the subordinate staff as a result of the revision of establishment. **Cost of the Department.**

iii. Land Revenue.

(*Report on the Administration of the Revenue Department for 1921-22.*)

5. The extent of assessed land alienated for public and other purposes during the year was as shown below :—

	A.	G.
(1) For new village sites and village extensions	186	24½
(2) For roads	4	34
(3) For tanks and *gokattes*	4	24
(4) For other purposes, such as burial grounds, etc.	66	24
Total ...	262	26½

6. Waste lands comprising 34,371 acres assessed at Rs. 40,551 were taken up for cultivation and an extent of 20,676 * acres assessed at Rs. 22,645 was relinquished during the year, resulting in a net increase of 13,695 acres in the occupied area. Special measures have since been adopted to bring under plough a large extent of assessed and other lands available for cultivation, with a view to increase the land revenue and the production of food grains. Including the arrears of previous years, the total demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,28,25,663 as against Rs. 1,24,77,712 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 47,313 was written off the accounts as being irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,27,78,350 as the net demand. Collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,13,791 or 93·8 per cent of the net demand, being Rs. 7,44,789 more than the collections of the previous year, and the balance outstanding at the close of 1921-22 was Rs. 10,64,559. Coercive processes issued for the collection of land revenue numbered 113,782 against 109,806 in the previous year; the majority of these were mere demand notices, the issue of which resulted in the collection of Rs. 12,51,698 or 94 per cent of the total amount of Rs. 13,30,791 realised through coercive processes. In 2,565 cases, land revenue was remitted through revenue money orders, the amount realised therefrom being Rs. 33,641 against Rs. 28,132 in 2,086 cases in the previous year.

iv. Inam Settlement.

(*Report of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department for 1921-22.*)

7. Three land inams comprising 21 acres and 20 guntas assessed at Rs. 40-4-0 were confirmed free of quit-rent. Fourteen minor land inams in Government villages were resumed to Government, on account of which the inam

* Includes 432 acres acquired or submerged and 9,677 acres resumed for want of bidders at revenue sales.

revenue was reduced by Rs. 22-6-0, while there was a corresponding increase of Rs. 159-4-0 under land revenue in the shape of assessment. Two inams of the Sringeri Jahgir were resumed to the *Mutt*. The quit-rent in respect of one whole inam village and five minor land inams was revised, resulting in a reduction of Rs. 9-8-0 in the total quit-rent. Fifty-six quit-rent registers were prepared for resumed and struck off inams. Besides these, 115 supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were issued. The quit-rent registers of the taluks of Hassan, the late Kadaba (Gubbi), Mudgere and Chikmagalur were revised and brought up-to-date.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

i. Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

1. There were three sittings of the Legislative Council during the year. General

2. Nine bills were pending consideration before the Legislative Council at the beginning of 1921-22, *viz*:—

(1) A Bill to regulate and control the Possession and Transport of petroleum.
(2) A Bill to authorise the taking of Measurements and Photographs of convicts and others
(3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.
(4) A Bill to amend the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.
(5) A Bill to amend the Mysore Police Regulation.
(6) A Bill to amend the Mysore Life Insurance Regulation, 1917.
(7) A Bill to amend the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1917.
(8) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
(9) A Bill to prevent the Adulteration of foodstuffs.

To these, seven more were added during the year :—

(1) The Mysore Lepers Bill.
(2) A Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act as applied to Mysore.
(3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.
(4) A Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.
(5) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
(6) A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, as it is in force in Mysore.
(7) The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.

3. A list of the Regulations passed during the year is given in appendix ii and their subject matter is indicated below :—

B. Legislative Enactments.

LAWS PASSED.

4. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918.*—The object of this Regulation is to transfer to Local Boards the administration of matters relating to economic development with special reference to education, agriculture and industries and commerce. Regulation III of 1921.

5. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore State Life Insurance Regulation, 1917.*—This Regulation enhances, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, the limit up to which payment of bonuses may be made by the President of the Insurance Committee in the absence of nomination by the assured. Regulation IV of 1921.

6. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation.*—This Regulation brings the Palace Band within the purview of the Military Regulation. Regulation V of 1921

7. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Police Regulation, 1908.*—This Regulation modifies section 56 (a) of the Regulation, doing away with the provision allowing the driving, etc., of vehicles without lights on moon-light nights and fixing the time for the use of lights on vehicles at half an hour after sunset instead of at three quarters of an hour after sunset as before. Regulation VI of 1921

8. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.*—This Regulation allows payment of the prescribed fee either in cash or by means of adhesive stamps as the Government may from time to time direct. Regulation VII of 1921.

Regulation VIII of 1921.

9. *A Regulation to impose a Tax on Goods carried by Railway.*—This emergency Regulation provides for the levy of tax by means of a surcharge on freight in respect of all goods conveyed by any Railway in Mysore from one station to another within Mysore.

Regulation IX of 1921.

10. *A Regulation for the prevention of Adulteration of Food.*—This Regulation penalises under certain circumstances adulteration of all food.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in Force.

11. Under the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, the rules regulating the sales of excise privileges were amended; rules were prescribed regulating the recovery of compounding fees in excise cases; revised rules were issued for controlling the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirits; under section 4 of the Regulation, rules were laid down defining the powers and duties of the several officers of the Excise department. New rates were prescribed for (a) duty leviable on all spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore and sold in any part of Mysore, and (b) tree tax on trees tapped for drawing toddy; rule v of the foreign liquor rules of 1902 and para 8 of rule xv of the rules of 1920 regarding the selling of toddy, tapping of toddy-producing trees, etc., were modified; the rate of duty leviable on country beer imported into the State was fixed at 8 annas per gallon with effect from the 1st July 1922; and rules were issued regarding the disposal of appeals to the Excise Commissioner against departmental orders of dismissal, suspension, etc.

12. Certain amendments were made in the income-tax rules of 1920. Under the Opium Act I of 1878, new opium rules were issued and revised rules were prescribed regulating the manufacture, possession, import, transport, and sale of medicinal opium, etc., in the Mysore State. Under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, 1901, the prohibition against the killing or capture of antelopes in the Mysore district was removed. Under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1913, all motor vehicles registered under any enactment in force in the dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam were exempted from registration in the State and the letting or plying for hire of any motor vehicles, except under a permit, was prohibited on the Hassan-Chikmagalur road and the Bangalore-Mangalore road, from Channarayapatna to Saklespur; and under section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, certain daffedars in the Kolar Gold Fields and Chitaldrug district were empowered to hold investigations.

ii. Military.

(*Report of the Chief Commandant of the State Troops for 1921-22.*)

13. The Military force of the State consisted, as in the previous year, of two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers stationed at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three battalions of Infantry and a Transport Corps of bullock and iron carts. The strength of the Corps was reduced from 7 troops to 3 bullock troops of 50 carts and 108 bullocks each, excluding the pony troop. The sanctioned total strength of the force was 3,268, consisting of 1,028 in the Mysore Lancers and the Mysore Horse, 1,893 in the Infantry and 347 in the Mysore Transport Corps (including a strength of 44 in the pony troop); and the actual total strength was 3,092, including supernumeraries. The actual number of combatant officers and men in each arm of the service was:—

Description	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Men
Cavalry	37	137	693
Infantry	50	376	1,250
Transport Corps	9	32	221

14. Of the total strength of officers and men, 394 were Mahomedans and 429 Mahrattas in the Cavalry regiments; and 660 were Mahomedans and 186 Mahrattas in the Infantry regiments, while the number of Mahomedans and Mahrattas in the Transport Corps was 193 and 28 respectively. Sections of the force were as usual employed at Mysore during the Dasara and Birthday festivities. Relief of the infantry guards over the taluk treasuries was also carried out. The discipline of the several units was generally good, except for a short strike in the Mysore Lancers, which was promptly and effectively put down by inflicting proper punishments on the persons concerned. Sections of the cavalry regiments furnished the necessary Royal escort to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Bangalore and Mysore in January 1922 and detachments from all the three arms of the force were detailed for duty at the Government House, Mysore, and the shooting camp at Karapur during His Royal Highness' stay at those places. A non-commissioned officer of the Mysore Lancers was deputed for special duty as the Baggage-Guard-Daffedar throughout the tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India and Burma from the 11th November 1921 to 25th March 1922. The Mysore Lancers took part in the Brigade manœuvres held in December 1921, and acquitted themselves creditably. In the riding school attached to the Mysore Lancers, 11 recruits and 16 remounts were under training at the beginning of the year, 4 remounts were admitted and 11 recruits and 18 remounts discharged, leaving 2 remounts under training on the 30th June 1922.

15. Among the honors and awards conferred during the year on officers and men of the Mysore Lancers may be mentioned (1) the Indian Distinguished Service medals granted to two non-commissioned officers, which were distributed by the Hon'ble the Resident at the Residency on the 5th January 1922, (2) certain honorary ranks and titles conferred on 7 officers by His Highness the Maharaja, (3) a bronze medal of the "Royal Victorian Order" granted, in recognition of his services, to the non-commissioned officer detailed as the Baggage-Guard-Daffedar during His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Indian Tour, and (4) the "Prince of Wales Medal" awarded to each of the two officers deputed for special duty at Karapur and Mysore in connection with the visit of the Prince. The Mysore Lancers were, as usual, exercised in all kinds of mounted and dismounted drill, musketry practices, military sports, etc., under the direction of Major F. C. Curtis and Captain Foottit, the Military Advisers, assisted by trained instructors. A few officers, daffedars and sowars were trained in the local riding school, in the small arms school at Satara, the army signal and veterinary schools at Poona and the physical training class at Ambala. The total strength of horses and mules of the Mysore Lancers at the end of the year was 454 and 24, respectively. The Mysore Horse was, as usual, paraded and exercised in mounted and dismounted drill, squadron training, etc., by the Commandant assisted by instructors; recruits and trained sowars being put through musketry practices. The strength of the riding school at Mysore on the 1st July 1921 was 44 recruits and 27 remounts; 13 recruits and one remount were admitted during the year, and 45 of the former and 27 of the latter were discharged, leaving 12 recruits and one remount under training at the end of the year. The total number of horses in the Mysore Horse was 258 on the 30th June 1922. In connection with the Moplah rebellion in Malbar, detachments of the Mysore Horse were detailed for patrol duty on the frontier bordering the Nilgiris and at Gundlupet (Mysore district) in December 1921. Including a few demobilised sowars from the Mysore Lancers re-enlisted, 213 recruits in all were enlisted in the three battalions of infantry. The recruits and trained men stationed at Bangalore and Mysore were given musketry practice as usual. In the Transport Corps, the several kinds of drill were held whenever found convenient; two officers and two sepoys of the first battalion of Infantry received instruction in a physical training class held in connection with the Corps for about 6 weeks, while a lance daffedar of the Corps attended the physical training class at Poona. The number of Transport carts was 302 as in the previous year, and the number of animals in the Corps was 96 ponies, 15 mules and 329 bullocks.

16. With a view to reduce the expenditure on the upkeep of cavalry horses, a scheme for lending them for use by Government servants was sanctioned in July 1921 and later on, the concession was extended to private gentlemen of position and the terms of the loan made more attractive. Over 40 applications were dealt

with under the scheme and on the 30th June 1922 there were 28 horses with the hirers. The co-operative stores society started in February 1921 in connection with the Mysore Lancers had at the end of the year 585 members holding 2,413 shares. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 17,61,721 as against Rs. 25,02,191, the decrease being due to the absence of special charges and to various measures of economy and retrenchment effected in the Cavalry units and the Transport Corps. The following figures show the variations from 1920-21 in respect of important items of expenditure :—

Item	1920-21	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.
The Mysore Lancers	8,18,841	4,44,370
The Mysore Horse	2,26,829	2,09,082
Infantry Regiments	2,81,849	3,45,158
The Transport Corps	4,76,339	2,53,636

Government Stud Farm at Kunigal.

17. The year opened with 11 stallions, 117 mares and 98 foals and closed with 10 stallions, 62 mares and 84 foals ; the difference in strength being due to casualties, sales and transfers. The approximate value of live-stock at the end of the year was Rs. 1,40,779 against Rs. 1,39,649 at the close of 1920-21. The total expenditure on the Farm was Rs. 1,03,529, that is, Rs. 17,229 less than that of the previous year. The number of mares covered, both Government and private, was 184 and the percentage of successful births to mares covered was 30·61. The departmental sales during the year were very encouraging, the maximum price realised for the best colt being Rs. 10,000.

iii. Police.

(Report on the Administration of the Police Department for 1921-22.)

Police Force Strength.

18. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force during the year was 904 officers and 5,303 men as against 912 and 5,326 in 1920-21. The temporary force consisted of 28 officers and 119 men, against 39 officers and 166 men in the year previous. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular force as it stood on the last day of the year :—

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1920-21		1921-22	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Headquarter Police (Central Office and Police Training School) ...	32	4	32	4	24	4
Railway Police	14	153	22	148	14	153
Gold Fields Police	49	307	49	307	49	307
City Police, Bangalore	57	308	58	306	56	308
City Police, Mysore	46	275	46	273	46	273
Special Reserve Police	13	183	13	182	12	179
District Police.	674	4,073	674	4,014	673	3,963
Total ..	885 *	5,303	894	5,234	874	5,187

* NOTE.—This does not take into account the superior controlling staff of the department, consisting of the Inspector-General of Police, 11 Superintendents and 7 Assistant Superintendents.

19. Three officers and men were rewarded by promotion; while 234 officers and men were given money rewards amounting to Rs. 2,329, a sum of Rs. 597 being presented to 66 private individuals. Two watches were presented to two inspectors and a money reward of Rs. 100 given to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore city, by the Electrical department for the successful investigation of a case of defalcation in that department; a money reward of Rs. 25 was granted to the police officer of the Chitaldrug district by the British Police for good work. The total number of officers and men punished judicially and departmentally (including dismissals) decreased from 3,121 (revised figures) to 2,768 during the year; 2,736 being punished for breaches of discipline and departmental rules and 32 for offences against the law. One hundred and eighteen constables, both literate and illiterate, underwent training in two batches in the Police Training School for seven and five months respectively; and 108 men passed the final examination. Twenty inspectors and sub-inspectors were trained in the English class and 43 station-house officers in the Kannada class, the corresponding figures for the previous year being, respectively, 11 and 55; there were 50 passes in the final examination as against 55 in 1920-21. Conduct. Training.

20. The year was on the whole marked by an appreciable decrease (of 13·4 per cent) in the crime reported, though increases were noticeable in some of the districts under various classes of crime. The number of cognisable cases reported, decreased from 7,543 to 6,526 during the year and with 5,529 cases (including one undetected case of the previous year) pending at the beginning of 1921-22, the total number of cases to be dealt with was 12,055 as against 13,968 in 1920-21. Of these, 4 cases were transferred to the British Police; in 262 cases investigation was refused; 1,775 cases were declared to be false, or due to mistake of fact or as non-cognisable; 1,091 cases were returned as not capable of detection; 85 cases were struck off after charge sheets were presented; and 164 were either withdrawn or compounded. Of the remaining 8,674 cases, 2,852 ended in conviction and 1,325 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 4,497 cases pending at the close of the year. Of these, 1,641 cases with charge sheets and 1,389 reported as false, etc., were pending with the magistrates and 1,467 were under investigation by the police at the end of the year. The number of persons arrested in cognisable cases by the regular police was 6,540 and the number awaiting trial at the beginning of the year was 4,892 making a total of 11,432, of whom 4,092 were convicted, 3,215 acquitted or discharged and 13 died. Excluding those who were otherwise dealt with, there were 3,590 persons in custody at the close of the year, pending investigation or trial. The number of non-cognisable cases entertained by magistrates during the year was 10,472 against 10,080 in 1920-21; and, with 1,730 cases pending at the beginning of the year the total number of non-cognisable cases to be dealt with was 12,202. Of these, 2,590 cases ended in conviction and 6,142 in acquittal or discharge; cases otherwise disposed of numbered 1,728, leaving a pendency of 1,742 at the close of the year. Including 4,301 persons under trial before the courts at the beginning of the year, the total number of persons concerned in non-cognisable cases, who appeared before the courts was 25,589; of whom 3,057 persons were convicted, 14,478 were acquitted or discharged and 3,112 persons were discharged without trial. Three persons died, 1,672 were concerned in cases compounded, withdrawn or transferred, 1 absconded and 3,301 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The village police arrested 74 persons in 62 cases, against 62 persons in 51 cases in the previous year; of these, 42 persons in 38 cases were convicted, 18 persons in 15 cases acquitted and 9 persons in 9 cases were awaiting trial; while 4 persons in one case were released and one case with one person was pending with the police. As in the past year, the Tumkur district police secured convictions in the largest number of cognisable cases, Shimoga being second and Chitaldrug third. The largest number of sessions cases was in the district of Bangalore, which had to deal with 19 such cases. The total number of reported as well as pending cases of serious offences against person was 1,236 or 116 cases more than that of the previous year. Thirty-two cases of murder ended in conviction as against 29; there was a noticeable increase in the number of murders reported in the Hassan district and the French-Rocks circle and a noticeable decrease in the districts of Bangalore and Tumkur. Previous convictions were proved against 192 out of 2,218 persons convicted of offences relating to coin and Government stamps and offences against property. The total Statistics of crime.

value of property lost and recovered in 2,961 cognisable cases was Rs. 2,84,084 and Rs 1,09,930, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 3,21,481 and Rs. 1,43,801 in 3,521 cases.

21. The number of licenses issued under the Mysore Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1921 fell to 19,251 from 19,517 in 1920. In 43 cases, 43 persons were prosecuted for violating the provisions of the Regulation and the rules thereunder; and, of these, 26 cases involving 26 persons ended in conviction. The one case under the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation, pending trial at the close of the preceding year, ended in the conviction of three out of the four persons concerned; and no fresh cases were reported during the year. Thirty-three juveniles, against 73 in 1920-21, were prosecuted under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation, and all of them were warned as first offenders. During the calendar year 1921 the number of licenses issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 231 or 24 less than that of the previous year, though there was an increase of 10 in the Shimoga district. Consequently the amount of fees realised, *viz.*, Rs. 1,610, was also less than that of 1920-21 by Rs. 200. In six cases of contravention of the rules, 30 persons were prosecuted; two cases involving 3 persons ended in conviction and 22 persons concerned in 3 cases were acquitted or discharged. The total number of processes issued, executed and un-executed during the year, was 160,268; 128,994 and 31,274 respectively, as against 166,321; 141,840 and 23,330 in the previous year.

tection and vention of ne.

22. The criminal investigation staff was, in addition to its principal work of prevention and detection of offences, employed in helping the investigation of a case of house-breaking and theft in the Taluk Police Inspector's Office, Sidlaghatta, of extraction of currency notes from an insured cover in the Jagalur Branch Post Office, of burglary at Yelahanka, of counterfeiting currency notes in the Bangalore city and in enquiring into the history of certain woddars and other nomadic tribes in the Kadur, Hassan, Bangalore and Kolar districts. The services of the staff were also utilised in connection with the movements of Congress and Khilafat workers and for watching political meetings. During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the staff was specially deputed to work inside the inner Cordon. Of 1,749 registered known depradators, 1,238 were under surveillance, 208 out of view, 100 in jail, 78 died and 125 were transferred to other jurisdictions. As in 1920-21, three convicted persons were ordered by magistrates to notify their residences under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code. One hundred and forty-eight persons in 65 cases were proceeded against for vagrancy and bad character during the year; of these, 82 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 8 required to furnish security. As against 660 in the previous year, 622 heinous cases were reported during the year, District and Assistant Superintendents participating largely in their investigation as in 1920-21; and 33 cases against 47 were investigated by Amildars. In the matter of successful detection of crimes, the Kolar Gold Fields continued to occupy the first place; the Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts occupying the 2nd and 3rd places, while the Mysore and Bangalore districts occupied the ninth and the last place in the scale. During the year, 587 cognisable and 19 non-cognisable cases were referred by the magistrates to the police for enquiry, the corresponding figures for 1920-21 being respectively 627 and 49; the largest number of references was in the Shimoga district under cognisable cases (103 against 125) and in the Kadur district under non-cognisable cases (9 against 11). The number

inal gangs. of permanent criminal gangs in the State was 631 consisting of 25,872 persons and the number of wandering gangs that passed through the State was 638 comprising

er-print. 13,126 persons. Including 36,229 finger-print slips on record on the 1st July 1921 and 2,459 received for record during the year, the total number of slips in the bureau at the close of 1921-22 was 38,688; 2,876 slips were received for search during the year, of which 586 were traced against 600 out of 3,545 in 1920-21. The finger-print expert attended the courts and gave evidence in 39 criminal cases and 22 civil suits; his written opinion was furnished in 45 civil suits and 9 criminal cases. He also gave instruction to the students of the Police Training School on the finger-print system. As in the previous year, there was a meeting of the Superintendent, Kolar Gold Fields, with the Superintendent of Police of the border district of Chittoor. The Inspector-General of Police inspected the offices of all the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, including that of the

Assistant Superintendent of Police, Railways and C.I.D. Out of a total of 608 investigating centres, sub-stations and out-posts, 81 were visited by Deputy Commissioners; and 508 inspected once, and 79 more than once by Superintendents of Police. Besides being engaged in the usual guard and escort duties, detachments of the special reserve were also employed in Gundlupet and Heggaddevankote taluks to prevent Moplahs coming into the State from the adjoining disturbed area in British India. A detachment of 7 officers and 65 men was employed on special duty at Karapur during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Specia Reserve.

23. The cost of the police administration was Rs. 16,21,879 as against Rs. 18,22,768 in 1920-21, the decrease of over two lakhs in expenditure being due to the withdrawal of the consolidated allowance granted to officials, the abolition of the frontier police establishment and to retrenchments effected in the force. Finance.

iv. Extradition.

24. The number of persons surrendered to the State during the year under the Indian Extradition Act. XV of 1903, was 57, consisting of 49 British subjects and 8 subjects of the Mysore State. Including the 19 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 76 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 2 were acquitted, 59 convicted and 8 discharged, leaving 7 under trial at the end of 1921-22.

25. One hundred and eighty-three persons were surrendered to the British authorities for trial during 1921-22. Of these, 39 were British subjects and 144 were subjects of the Mysore State. Of the persons surrendered, 44 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 139 in cases falling under special or local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were known only in 7 cases, all of which ended in conviction.

v. Criminal Justice.

(Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for 1921-22.)

26. The number of criminal courts in the State, excluding the Chief Court, was 128 against 131 in 1920-21, the decrease being due to the abolition of a subdivision magistrate's court at Hassan and two assistant commissioner magistrates' courts at Tumkur and Chitaldrug. The courts comprised 3 sessions judges' courts, 3 assistant sessions judges' courts, 8 district magistrates' courts, 20 first class magistrates' courts, 36 second class magistrates' courts, 12 third class magistrates' courts and 46 bench magistrates' courts. General.

27. The number of offences reported and of offences returned as true were, respectively, 21,424 against 21,352 and 20,571 against 20,253 in the previous year. Including the preceding years' pendency, the number of persons brought to trial was 44,797 against 44,272. Of the persons brought to trial, 8,003 or 17·86 per cent were convicted and 26,775 or 59·76 per cent were acquitted or discharged the corresponding percentages of 1920-21 being 18·08 and 58·66 respectively. Persons tried under the Indian Penal Code for offences against the human body numbered 17,280; of whom 1,104 or 6·38 per cent were convicted and 12,846 or 74·31 per cent were acquitted or discharged against 5·40 and 73·99 respectively in the previous year. As regards offences against property, the percentages of convictions and acquittals or discharges were 21·99 and 51·01 against 22·08 and 48·66 respectively in 1920-21. The total number of persons accused of heinous offences and the total number of cases wherein they were involved, were respectively, 3,150 and 1,838 against 3,016 and 1,769 (revised figures) in 1920-21. There was a decrease of 73 cases under 'theft' and 32 cases under 'cattle theft,' while the cases of "grievious hurt" increased from 67 to 201, the largest increase being in the Kolar district, besides an increase of 20 cases under 'homicide.' Judged as a whole, the year's record of heinous crimes was one of increase from 1,769 to 1,838. The number of persons convicted of offences under special and local laws was 3,683 against 3,911 and the number acquitted or discharged was 1,898 against 1,795, the percentages being 54·24 and 27·93 respectively against 60·64 and 27·83 in 1920-21. Original cases.

Original Courts. Bench Magistrates.

28. The number of cases decided by benches of honorary magistrates in the State was 5,153 involving 8,130 persons against 4,679 cases in the previous year. Of the persons dealt with by these courts, 5,412 were discharged or acquitted and 2,718 were convicted. The average duration of trial was 49·23 days against 58·22 days. The number of persons brought to trial before the magistrates was 44,707, of whom 26,567 persons were discharged or acquitted and 7,827 convicted. The number of persons committed to trial to courts of sessions was 367 against 341 and the number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, exclusive of those who died and were otherwise dealt with, amounted to 9,689 against 10,067. The average duration of cases in the courts of magistrates extended to 84·57 days against 77·56 in 1920-21. This high average duration was chiefly contributed by the courts of the stipendiary magistrates in the Bangalore Division where it was 138·76 days and the causes for the same are being enquired into. Seven cases involving eleven persons were disposed of by the district magistrates with the result that 10 persons were convicted and only one person was discharged. In the courts of the sessions judges of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, 29 cases involving 81 persons (revised figures) were pending at the end of the previous year. Including these, there were for disposal 170 cases involving 453 persons as against 154 cases involving 430 persons; of these, 146 cases involving 385 persons were disposed of, leaving 24 cases of 68 persons pending disposal at the close of the year. Forty-two cases involving 208 persons ended in acquittal and 103 cases of 176 persons in conviction and one case involving one person was dealt with under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The duration of each case was 56·84 days against 55·92 days and the slight increase in the duration was contributed by the court of the Sessions Judge, Bangalore, where the average duration was 71·27 days.

Regular Magistrates.

District Magistrates and Courts of Sessions.

Appeals.

29. Including the 297 persons whose appeals were pending at the close of the preceding year in the subordinate courts of appeal, the total number of persons to be dealt with by those courts was 1,549 against 1,477. Of these, 1,219 were dealt with by magistrates and 330 by sessions judges. The appeals of 1,031 persons were disposed of by the magistracy and those of 252 persons by the courts of sessions against 925 and 257, respectively, of the preceding year. The average duration of appeals with the magistrates and the sessions judges being respectively 45·32 and 30·36 days against 48·81 and 40·59, in the year 1920-21. Appeals of 188 persons were pending before the magistrates and of 78 persons before the courts of sessions. Sentences were reduced or otherwise altered in the case of 159 persons, and reversed in the case of 482 persons in the subordinate appellate courts. The percentage of successful appellants to the total number of appellants before those courts was 31·50.

Chief Court. Appeals against convictions by accused.

30. The number of appeals filed in the Chief Court was 173 against 177 in 1920-21; 40 appeals were transferred to the Sessions Court, Bangalore Division; and out of the 133 appeals retained in the Chief Court, 126 were filed by convicted persons and 7 by Government, from orders of acquittal. Inclusive of 19 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 145 appeals (from convictions) concerning 215 persons against 117 appeals in the previous year. The sentences imposed on 44 of them were reversed or altered; the appeals of 141 persons were dismissed; and the appeals of 30 persons in 20 cases were pending at the close of the year. Including one appeal pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 8 appeals against orders of acquittal as against 10 in 1920-21. In five cases the orders of the subordinate courts were reversed and in one case the order was upheld, leaving two cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals was 60·74 days against 75·24 days.

Appeals against acquittals by Government.

Reference and revision. District Magistrates and Courts of Session.

31. The number of applicants for revision before district magistrates during the year was 525; of whom the applications of 278 persons were rejected; on the applications of 134 persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered; and the cases of 68 were pending at the close of the year. In the cases of 70 persons out of 118 applicants, revisional jurisdiction by the courts of session was exercised. Applications of 4 persons were rejected; in the case of 42 persons, the sentence or order was confirmed; and the applications of 48 persons were pending at the close of the year. Inclusive of two cases of four persons pending from the previous year, the Chief Court dealt with 15 references under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, in which 25 persons were involved. In 10 cases involving 16 persons, the

sentence of death passed on 14 persons was confirmed and reversed in the case of the remaining two persons, while in two cases involving 3 persons, the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life and in one case involving two persons, the sentence of death was reversed and the accused set at liberty. Two cases of four persons were pending disposal at the end of the year. Applications for revision from 634 persons were received in the Chief Court; of them, 28 were rejected; in the case of 353 persons the sentences were confirmed and enhanced in the case of two persons; the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered in respect of 43 persons and reversed in the case of 108. New trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 4 persons, leaving the applications of 96 persons pending disposal at the end of the year. References were made under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, in two cases concerning two persons who were both convicted in the Chief Court. Out of the four miscellaneous appeals of four persons before the Chief Court, 3 appeals involving 3 persons were disposed of, leaving one case of one person pending.

Chief Court. Reference under Sections 374, and 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

32. Sixteen persons, on each of whom a sentence of death was passed, submitted memorials for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. The memorials of six persons were rejected, while the sentence of death passed on the remaining 10 persons was commuted to one of transportation for life.

Memorials to His Highness the Maharaja.

33. The number of cases tried by jury was 15. In 13 cases, the judges agreed with the verdict, and two cases were referred to the Chief Court under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the 125 cases tried with the aid of assessors, the judges agreed with the assessors in 84 cases and differed from one assessor in 18 cases, and from two assessors in 23 cases. The average number of jurors or assessors in any one case was never less than seven or less than two respectively.

Trial by jury.

34. There was a slight increase in the number of persons sentenced to death—21 against 18; a slight decrease in the number of persons sentenced to transportation—29 against 33. Of the 8,003 convicted against 7,995, the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 2,243 against 1,981; to whipping 50 against 89; to fine 5,971 against 6,136 and the number of persons dealt with under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 35 against 37 in 1920-21. The number of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code was 2,779 involving 3,815 persons against 1,868 cases involving 2,516. Of the persons concerned, 2,250 were discharged and 617 were convicted leaving 948 persons pending trial at the end of the year. The number of witnesses who attended the courts of magistrates was 121,210 against 105,503 of whom 116,700 were detained for a day, 3,886 for two days, 565 for three days and 59 for four days or more. The number of witnesses actually examined was 52,274 against 49,325 and the allowances paid to them amounted to about Rs. 1,320 against Rs. 782. The number of witnesses examined in the courts of sessions judges was 1,757 against 1,602; of whom 668 were examined in the Bangalore division, 655 in the Mysore division and 434 in the Shimoga division. A sum of about Rs. 3,840 against Rs. 4,501 was paid by way of allowances to the witnesses. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 69,421 against Rs. 67,665, while the amount realised was Rs. 55,733 against Rs. 56,451. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,209 against Rs. 2,789.

Miscellaneous.

35. Seven European British subjects against 11 in the previous year were brought to trial before Justices of the Peace; the cases of two persons ended in conviction and the cases of four persons ended in discharge or acquittal, the case of the remaining one person being left pending at the close of the year.

European British subjects.

36. The district magistrates inspected almost all the courts in their jurisdiction and their notes of inspection were duly reviewed by the Chief Court. One of the puisne judges inspected the courts of the District Magistrate, City Magistrate and Special First Grade Magistrate, Mysore and that of the Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields. The work of all the courts was generally satisfactory.

Inspections.

37. The receipts amounted to about Rs. 95,522 against Rs. 96,552 and the charges to Rs. 2,37,002 against Rs. 2,39,542.

Finance.

vi. Civil Justice.

(Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1921-22.)

Number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

38. The number of civil courts remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 27; and there was no change in their jurisdiction. Three village courts were established during the year, the number of village courts working at the end of 1921-22 being 147.

Number, nature and value of suits.

39. The number of regular suits instituted in subordinate courts was 36,101 against 38,212 in the previous year; ordinary suits and small causes filed in the munsiffs' courts were 15,109 against 20,362 and 16,199 against 13,628 respectively; those filed in the subordinate judges' courts were, respectively, 293 against 524 and 4,421 against 3,616; while ordinary suits instituted in district judges' courts were 79 against 82 in the previous year. Out of 20,620 small causes instituted, 15,828 were based on contracts in writing and 1,053 on contracts not in writing; 919 were on accounts stated, 74 were for money had and received, 2,249 for value of goods sold, 75 for wages, work and materials, 33 for damages for breach of contract, 236 for rent, 142 for recovery of moveable property or the value thereof and 11 for damages. Suits filed for immoveable property numbered 1,327 and suits for declaratory decrees and other suits under the Specific Relief Act, 394. The total value of suits (ordinary and small causes) instituted rose to Rs. 85,56,933 from Rs. 72,77,711, the average value of a suit rising from Rs. 192-14-10 to Rs. 240-5-9. The total value of suits disposed of was Rs. 68,20,474 against Rs. 65,04,165. The number of suits capable of money valuation was 35,600. Suits exceeding Rs. 500 and up to Rs. 1,000 in value were 1,264; suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 were 825 and suits below Rs. 10,000 and exceeding Rs. 10,000 were respectively 74 and 53. The total number of successful cases was 8,511 or 23·20 per cent of the total number of suits before the courts.

Courts of original jurisdiction. (1) Ordinary suits and small causes.

40. Excluding 18 suits transferred from one court to another and 3 suits shown in excess by mistake (2 in the Second Munsiff's Court, Bangalore, and one in the Munsiff's Court, Chikmagalur), the number pending at the beginning of the year was 18,516; which, with 36,101 suits instituted during the year and with 1,406 re-filed and remanded, brought the total number of suits for disposal to 56,023, consisting of 29,328 ordinary suits and 26,695 small causes. Of these, 48,616 suits were for disposal before the munsiffs' courts, 7,185 before the subordinate judges' courts and 222 before the district judges' courts. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 16,479 against 21,515 of which about 62·7 per cent were non-contested cases and 35·5 per cent contested ones. The number of small causes disposed of was 19,946 against 16,613 in the previous year of which nearly 66·6 per cent were *exparte* decrees and 2,664 or 13·3 per cent contested cases. The pendency at the end of the year was 17,039 suits in the munsiffs' courts, 2,407 in the subordinate judges' courts and 152 in the district judges' courts. The average duration of contested suits, ordinary and small cause taken together, rose from 410·91 days in 1920-21 to 468·62 in the year under report. The total disposals of the year included 2,910 ordinary suits and 1,707 small cause suits of abnormal duration; the average duration of an abnormal ordinary suit being 872·15 days against 788·42 and of an abnormal small cause suit 407·76 days against 350·91 in 1920-21. Including 3,274 cases pending from 1920-21, there were for disposal before the subordinate courts 10,801 miscellaneous cases as against 9,581 in the previous year; the bulk of them, *viz.*, 9,108, being before the munsiffs' courts. Of these, 1,066 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 3,066 for setting aside *exparte* decrees, 191 for review of judgment, 418 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis* and the remaining 6,060 related to other matters. Disposals during the year amounted to 7,093, leaving 3,708 miscellaneous cases pending at the close of the year.

(2) Miscellaneous cases.

Appellate Courts. (1) Subordinate Courts.

41. The number of appeals filed in subordinate courts was 630; which, with 601 pending from the previous year (after excluding 27 transferred from one court to another), brought the total number of appeals for disposal to 1,231 against 1,237; 413 of these were before the subordinate judges' courts and 818 before the district judges' courts. The aggregate value of appeals instituted was Rs. 1,54,888 against Rs. 1,64,792. The number of appeals disposed of by all the subordinate

appellate courts was 526 against 609 in 1920-21, the pendency at the end of the year being 705, of which 450 were before the district judges' courts and 255 before the subordinate judges' courts. The average duration of appeals in the subordinate judges' courts rose to 360·85 days from 268·73 in the previous year; and very slightly *i.e.*, from 282·32 days to 283·09 in the district judges' courts. Besides these regular appeals, there were for disposal before the subordinate appellate courts 137 miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous cases; of which 83 were disposed of and 54 were pending. The number of regular appeals filed during the year before the Chief Court was 333 against 265 in the previous year; and the number pending from the close of 1920-21 was 361. Forty-nine of the former and one of the latter were transferred to the Court of the District Judge, Bangalore Division, so that the total number of first appeals for disposal in the Chief Court was 644 against 542 in 1920-21. Of these, 239 were disposed of and 405 were pending at the close of the year. Of the appeals decided, 203 were of abnormal duration, their average duration being 621·88 days. The general average duration was 558·57 days against 540·93 in the previous year; the rise in the average duration is ascribed to the disposal of 151 old appeals. The value of first appeals disposed of was Rs. 1,77,528 against Rs. 56,249, the increase being due both to the larger number and the higher value of the appeals disposed of. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including 183 pending cases of the previous year, was 314 against 313; of which 147 appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 34,386 were disposed of, against 130 appeals of the value of Rs. 33,529 in 1920-21. The value of 131 appeals filed during the year was Rs. 35,644 against Rs. 37,016, the value of 128 appeals filed in the previous year. The average normal duration of 42 appeals was 116·83 days, and the average abnormal duration of 105 appeals was 591·83, the increase being attributed to the higher percentage of disposal of the latter class during the year. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal before the Chief Court was 82 (including 26 pending from the previous year) as against 95 in 1920-21. Of these, 60 against 69 were disposed of leaving 22 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of civil petitions and civil revision petitions for disposal before the same court was 246, including 78 pending from the close of 1920-21; 171 of these were disposed of and 75 were pending. Taking the appellate work of the Chief Court as a whole, the aggregate disposals showed an increase of 10 per cent over those of the previous year and were only slightly below the number instituted.

(2) Chief Court.
(a) Regular appeals.
(b) Miscellaneous appeals.
(c) Reference and revision.

42. There were for disposal during the year 577 applications for declaration of insolvency against 617 in 1920-21. Of these, 189 were granted, 91 rejected, 78 were withdrawn and 219 were pending at the close of the year. Receivers were appointed in 24 cases. The gross realisations from the assets of the insolvents amounted to Rs. 25,143 against Rs. 29,009 in 1920-21 and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 18,646 against Rs. 33,742 in the previous year.

Insolvency.

43. Inclusive of 19,500 applications pending at the close of the previous year, there were for disposal 58,276 applications for execution of decrees against 55,902 in 1920-21; of these, 38,114 were disposed of leaving 20,162 pending at the end of the year. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 23,947, being 62·8 per cent against 59·8. Satisfaction was obtained in full in the case of 8,185 decrees. Immoveable property was sold in 2,090 cases and moveables in 148 cases. Arrest was ordered of 1,157 persons, only 96 persons being actually imprisoned. The amount realised in execution proceedings was Rs. 16,16,219 against Rs. 15,01,271. The total number of processes issued was 261,014 and the realisations on account of fees and the cost of the process establishment were Rs. 1,47,040 and Rs. 1,08,349, respectively. The district judges inspected all the courts in their divisions, except those at Hassan, Hole-Narsipur and the Kolar Gold Fields; and one of the puisne judges of the Chief Court inspected the district and subordinate courts at Mysore and the munsiffs' courts at Nanjangud, Seringapatam and the Kolar Gold Fields.

Miscellaneous. Applications for execution of decrees.
Processes.
Inspection.

44. The total receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,41,625 and Rs. 5,95,418 against Rs. 7,81,648 and Rs. 6,08,427, respectively in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure was due to the discontinuance of the high price allowance to the establishment and the grant instead of small increases to pay.

Finance.

vii. Prisons.

(Report on the Administration of Jails and Lock-ups for the Calendar year 1921).

Accommodation.

45. The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 2 jails and 78 lock-ups. Accommodation was available in the two jails for 1,253 persons, the average population accommodated being, however, 1,079·31 against 1,039·35 in 1920.

Prisoners of all classes.

46. There were 1,418 prisoners of all classes on the 1st January 1921 and fresh admissions during the year numbered 8,552 or 3,482 less than that of the previous year. The number of prisoners discharged was 8,560, leaving 1,410 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 1,372·9 to 1,327·4. The number of under-trial prisoners dealt with, including those in confinement (419) at the beginning of the year, was 5,147, showing a decrease of 3,648 over that of the preceding year. Of these, 2,107 were convicted and 2,299 were either released or discharged. One died, 4 escaped and 367 were transferred, leaving 369 in detention at the close of 1921. While the daily average number of under-trial prisoners fell from 460·6 to 334·8, the average period of detention of persons awaiting trial rose from 19 to 24 days. There were 125 civil prisoners, inclusive of 9 at the close of 1920. One hundred and sixteen of these were discharged, leaving nine in confinement at the end of 1921.

Convicts.

47. On the 1st January 1921, the convict population was 990, consisting of 955 men and 35 women. During the year, 2,603 men and 146 women were admitted by direct committal, while 959 convicts were received by transfer, bringing the total number of convicts dealt with to 4,698 as against 4,462 in the previous year. Of these, 279 were released on appeal, 2,232 on expiry of sentence and 232 under remission rules. Eight hundred and ninety-eight were transferred to other jails, 3 sent to the Lunatic Asylum and 5 were executed. There were 4 escapes and 13 deaths, leaving 1,032 convicts at the end of 1921. The daily average number of convicts increased from 905·7 to 936·8. Of those newly admitted, 2,145 or more than 70 per cent were illiterate and 284 or 10 per cent had been previously convicted. The great bulk of the admissions consisted of Hindus and Sikhs who formed 76 per cent; and the remaining were Mahomedans, Christians and Buddhists and Jains. The number of juvenile offenders under the age of 15 rose from 51 to 63 (60 boys and 3 girls) of whom 8 had been previously convicted.

Conduct.

48. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good. All the five convicts that escaped during the year were re-captured, leaving uncaptured 3 prisoners that had escaped during the previous 10 years. The number of prison offences fell from 546 to 506, of which 120 were major offences. In 16 cases corporal punishment was inflicted. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 744 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 1,935 to rigorous imprisonment, 13 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 39 to transportation for life and 15 to death. One thouand three hundred and fifty-six had not more than one month's imprisonment. The number of convicts released under remission rules increased from 211 to 232, the maximum remission gained in days being 2,135 (by a life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail) as against 1,426 in the year 1920; the maximum amount of gratuity earned (by another convict of the same jail) was Rs. 33. The average gratuity earned by convicts released was Re. 0-15-3 against Rs. 1-6-7 in the preceding year.

Vital statistics and sanitation.

49. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory although the number of prisoners admitted into hospitals increased from 511 to 582. The daily average showed, however, a slight decrease from 14·5 to 14·3. The mortality among them also decreased from 15 to 14, one being an undertrial prisoner. The supply of water to jails and lock-ups was sufficient and wholesome throughout the year, except in the case of the jail at Mysore for a few weeks during the hot season.

Miscellaneous.

50. Orders were passed during the year on the proposals made in 1919-20 in regard to the improvement of industries carried on in the two jails. The weekly classes for imparting religious and moral instruction to prisoners in jails were continued, as also the practice of allowing literate prisoners to use religious books

in their leisure hours. The two jails at Bangalore and Mysore and 45 lock-ups were inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons and 49 of the lock-ups by the district magistrates. The Bangalore Central Jail was visited once by the non-official visitors appointed thereto; but those appointed to the Mysore Jail paid no visits.

51. The amount realised from the employment of convict labour rose from Rs. 12,687 to Rs. 20,915; the increase being due to a large number of sales effected during the year in the manufacture and garden sections of the two jails. Excluding the total outlay on account of the construction and repair of buildings, the gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,80,954 or Rs. 650 less than that of the previous year. The average gross and net cost per head was Rs. 136-5-3 and Rs. 120-9-2 respectively, against Rs. 132-4-4 and Rs. 123-1-3 in 1920. Finance.

viii. Registration of Assurances.

(*Report on the Working of the Registration Department for 1921-22.*)

52. During the year, the Registration Regulation was amended providing for the levy of fees for the registration of documents in cash or adhesive stamps as Government might direct from time to time. There were during the year the same number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices as in the previous year, *viz.*, 60 and 18 respectively. The number of documents registered during 1921-22 was 143,030 or 3,355 or about 2·40 per cent more than that of the previous year. Except in the Tumkur district, where there was a decrease of about 5 per cent due to unfavourable seasonal conditions, tightness of the money market and prevalence of plague, the increase in the other districts of 3·21 per cent was due to favourable seasonal conditions, increase in the transactions among the ryot population, greater activities in trade, and better understanding of the provisions of the Transfer of Property Regulation. Of these documents, 138,975 related to immovable properties, of which the registration of 117,332 was compulsory and the rest optional; 3,130 documents related to movable properties and 923 to wills, only two being authorities to adopt. With the increase in the number of registrations, the aggregate value of documents rose from Rs. 4,49,40,280 to Rs. 4,51,77,183 or by 0·52 per cent and the receipts from Rs. 3,13,945 to Rs. 3,19,242 or by about 1·68 per cent. The amount of fees foregone on account of 2,245 documents registered on behalf of co-operative societies and other institutions was about Rs. 7,642. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,60,744 in 1920-21 to Rs. 1,50,433 owing mainly to the conversion of the higher rates of consolidated allowances into lower rates of increase of pay to the establishment. The average value, fee for and cost of registration of a document were Rs. 316, Rs. 2-3-8 and Rs. 1-1-0 respectively. Four cases of prosecution under the Registration Regulation and one on account of the tampering of a pending document in the Bangalore Sub-Registry Office were instituted, besides the one case that was pending disposal from the previous two years. Of these, three ended in conviction and three were pending. All the District Registry Offices and 15 Sub-Registry Offices were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration and the remaining offices were inspected either by the District Registrars or the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration offices.

ix. Municipal Administration.

53. The number of municipalities in the State, excluding Sringeri which is a non-Regulation municipality, continued to be the same as in the provious year, *viz.*, 102. Elections for the re-constitution of municipal councils took place in 43 municipalities during the year, the average number of voters who took part in the elections being 42·03. The total strength of members of all municipal bodies on the last day of the year was 1,369; of whom 535 were elected and the rest were nominated by Government (nominated members including 330 salaried servants of Government). Ninety-two municipal councils held the prescribed number of meetings during the year, the average attendance being 2·30 official and 7·66 non-official members. Fairly good progress was made by 28 municipal councils either in General.

framing new bye-laws and rules or in amending the existing ones. Minor municipal councils were authorized to levy (1) market fees and (2) toll on vehicles and animals under section 59 (iii), and fees for licenses granted under section 70 (1), of the Municipal Regulation. The election rules of town and minor municipal councils were amended. The extension to minor municipal councils of the provisions of a few more sections of the Municipal Regulation, out of those previously ordered to be excepted, was sanctioned by Government. The levy of toll was introduced in the Chitaldrug town during the year. Several municipal councils took steps to levy a professional tax in lieu of the *mohatarfa* shop tax. A few of the municipal council also undertook the revision of their existing assessments as per rules.

Sanitary projects water-supply, etc.

54. A loan of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by Government to the Shimoga Town Municipality to enable it to meet its quota of cost in the execution of improvements to its water-supply scheme. Four additional fountains at a cost of Rs. 1,424 were provided by the municipality during the year and house connections were granted in 50 cases. The water-supply works of the Chikmagalur municipality, sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2,53,000, were in progress; the amount placed by the municipality at the disposal of the water-supply department was Rs. 10,000 during the year, in addition to Rs. 70,000 paid during 1920-21; the proposal of the municipal council to raise a loan of Rs. 30,000 to make up its quota of the cost of the scheme was sanctioned by Government. The people of Anekal having come forward to contribute a fourth of the cost towards water-supply improvements to the town amounting to Rs. 3,600, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 from State funds. The project for the supply of water to the Molkalmuru town sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 13,000 was nearing completion. The project for the improvement of water-supply in the Chintamani town was under progress and the municipal council paid Rs. 12,500 during the year towards its quota of cost. Government sanctioned the grant of a moiety of cost towards the sinking of 3 wells in the town of Malur. The question of erecting a town hall in Chikballapur was finally settled and sanction was accorded by Government.

City Improvements, Bangalore.

55. Owing to the failure of the election of a President to the Bangalore City Municipal Council, for which two chances were given, Government appointed one of the Deputy Commissioners as a whole-time President for a term of one year in December 1921; and the strength of the Council was raised from 28 to 30, the number of elected and nominated councillors being increased by one each. The Chief Officer's place was abolished subsequently. The City Improvement Committee was wound up during the year and the new Municipal President took charge of the City Improvement Works also from the beginning of March 1922, the special engineering establishment attached to the Improvement Committee being continued temporarily on a reduced scale. The principal works under progress were the construction of the new market and the laying out of the Visvesvarapuram extension and the Hoskote road shop sites. The outlay during the year on all the improvement works amounted to Rs. 1,50,326. A major portion of the new market having been completed, the same was opened for business in October 1921 and all the 228 new stalls ready were immediately occupied.

City Improvements, Mysore.

56. The President of the City Municipal Council continued to be the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board. The Board met 12 times during the year. The total expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 2,76,432 of which the outlay on acquisition and demolition of properties was Rs. 1,38,626; on drainage and sanitary works Rs. 99,957; on establishment Rs. 36,998; on sundry and other incidental works Rs. 851. The number of properties acquired during the year was 139 and the number of houses demolished, 81. The total demand on account of loans granted in previous years amounted to Rs. 34,914 of which a sum of Rs. 17,0[illegible] was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,828 for future recovery.

57. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 8,27,042. The income and expenditure during the year as compared with those of 1920-21 were as follows :—

Items	1920–21	1921–22
Income.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	12,98,999	13,49,387
2. Realization under special acts	41,663	40,219
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	4,75,462	3,85,768
4. Grants and contributions	2,03,814	1,66,543
5. Miscellaneous	10,920	58,605
6. Public debt	4,98,451	4,89,852
Total ..	25,29,309	24,90,374
Expenditure.		
1. General Administration	2,76,677	2,74,667
2. Public Safety	1,16,273	1,23,355
3. Public works executed by the Public Works Department.	1,55,444	28,728
4. Public works executed by Civil Departments ..	5,35,679	5,39,329
5. Public health and convenience	6,55,184	6,38,030
6. Public instruction	48,596	47,846
7. Contribution	14,245	25,717
8. Miscellaneous	1,54,853	1,68,221
9. Public debt	8,19,587	5,22,431
Total ..	27,76,538	23,68,324

58. The income from taxes was Rs. 13,49,387, the non-tax revenue amounted to Rs. 4,25,987 and the income from contributions and other sources was Rs. 7,15,000 being 54·18, 17·10 and 29·99 per cent respectively of the total income. The expenditure on general administration was Rs. 2,74,667, on public safety Rs. 1,23,355, that on public health and convenience, Rs. 6,38,030 and miscellaneous and other items amounted to Rs. 13,32,172 being 11·59; 5·20; 26·9 and 57·09 per cent respectively of the total expenditure. The incidence of municipal taxation was Rs. 4-1-3 in the Bangalore City and Rs. 2-7-6 in the Mysore City, while it ranged from Re. 0-5-4 in Mugur Municipality (Mysore) and Sivani Municipality (Kadur) to Rs. 5-2-9 in Koppa in the Kadur district.

x. Administration of District Funds.

59. At the end of the year there were 8 district boards, besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, 77 taluk boards, one for each taluk and sub-taluk, and 814 village panchayets. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, which consisted of 7 *ex-officio* and 8 non-official members, met 9 times during the year, the average attendance of official and non-official members being 5·44 and 6·44 respectively. The total strength of all district boards was 295; 58 official and 198 elected by taluk boards, municipal councils and recognised associations; and the rest nominated by Government. All the district boards held the prescribed number of meetings, the average attendance being 6·11 officials and 22·4 non-officials. The number of members on all taluk boards was 1,247 and the average number of meetings during the year was 7·07 with an average attendance of 2·14 official and 6·97 non-official members. There were at the close of the year 844 official and 5,214 non-official members on the village panchayets against the total strength of 6,186 members.

Number of Local Boards.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

District Boards.

Taluk Boards.

Village Panchayets.

60. The levy of the education cess for the expansion of primary education in the districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug was sanctioned.

Education cess.

61. The total collection up to the end of the year for the Shimoga District Board Railway loan amounted to Rs. 3,69,433 against the subscribed capital of Rs. 7,66,150. The District Boards of Shimoga and Kadur were permitted to invest

District Board Railways.

their collections of Railway Cess in the Government Savings Bank and the investment made by the former, *viz.*, the Shimoga District Board, amounted to Rs. 1,69,662, being the total realisations from 1916 up to the end of June 1922.

Rural Water Supply and working of the Village Sanitation rules.

62. The number of new wells sunk during the year was 202 and the existing sources were improved at a total cost of Rs. 67,505. Special grants of the value of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned by Government for the sinking of two wells in the Belur Municipality and completion of certain wells in the Kadur district and in other parts of the Malnad. In 10,686 villages under the control of the district boards, the village sanitation rules were in force. Out of 504 persons prosecuted, 273 were convicted for breaches of sanitary rules, and fines levied from them amounted to Rs. 478, convictions in the Kolar Gold Fields area being 55 and the finel evied Rs. 166. Cattle shows or exhibitions were held at 34 places during the year.

Finance.

63. The income and expenditure under the main heads of revenue, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Items	1920-21	1921-22
GROSS RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Contribution from local cess	8,08,398	10,36,968
2. Railway cess	2,93,886	2,94,396
3. House and *mohatarfa* taxes	3,78,300	3,78,046
4. Tolls and ferries	33,953	36,360
5. Drinking water wells	5,794	29,309
6. Miscellaneous	5,16,787	4,31,680
Total ..	20,37,118	22,06,759
GROSS EXPENDITURE.		
1. Railway construction charges	426	...
2. Public works executed by the Public Works Department ..	4,11,325	4,98,445
3. Public works executed by Civil Departments	75,030	1,06,089
4. Administration and collection	1,43,461	2,67,908
5. Public health, etc.	3,38,175	4,65,490
6. Drinking water wells fund	81,357	78,878
7. Miscellaneous	16,09,459	3,86,977
Total ...	26,59,233	18,03,787

64. The total net income from all sources of the nine local boards, includir the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, amounted to Rs. 20·63 lakhs; Rs. 17·1 lakhs being from taxes such as local cesses, house taxes including *Mohatarfa* ar tolls and ferries, and Rs. 3·46 lakhs from other sources such as market and oth fees, fines, contribution and grant-in-aid. The total net expenditure under servi heads amounted to Rs. 15·64 lakhs; Rs. 4·98 lakhs being the outlay on publ works executed by the Public Works Department; Rs. 1·06 lakhs on public wor executed by civil departments; Rs. 4·65 lakhs on public health, safety and co venience; Rs. 2·68 lakhs on administration and collection; and Rs. 3·87 lakhs miscellaneous items. The percentages of revenue from taxes and from non-t items to the total revenue were 83·23 and 16·76 respectively.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

i. Season and Rainfall.

(Report on the Administration of the Department of Revenue for 1921-22 and particulars furnished by the Meteorological Reporter).

1. The average rainfall for the calendar year 1921 was 37·83 inches against 30·48 in 1920 and 38·07 inches, the average of 47 years from 1870. The rainfall exceeded the normal average in the districts of Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug. The rainfall for the official year 1921-22 *viz.* 37·85 inches was also more than that of the previous year by 5·88 inches in all the districts except Hassan. The rainfall during the months of July and August 1921 was fairly regular and well distributed and helped the sowing of *ragi* and other dry crops. But this was followed by a long break till about the middle of October which seriously affected the crops, particularly, in some of the taluks of the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. The heavy rains of October and November improved the situation considerably and most of the tanks received a good supply of water, which contributed in a large measure to the increase in the extent of wet cultivation under them. There was a noticeable increase in the extent of cultivation under paddy and *ragi* in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, while in the districts of Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga, the increase was only in respect of the area under paddy, there being a slight fall in the extent cultivated with *ragi*. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1921 to September 1922	Average	October 1921 to March 1922	Average	April 1921 to March 1922	Average
Bangalore	21·6	21·7	8·2	9·1	29·8	30·8
Kolar	23·2	19·0	7·4	9·0	30·6	28·0
Tumkur	14·6	18·0	10·7	7·7	25·3	25·7
Mysore	19·7	18·5	10·4	9·4	30·1	27·9
Hassan	29·7	28·8	7·6	9·7	37·3	38·5
Shimoga	45·0	50·2	8·7	7·3	53·7	57·5
Kadur	62·4	64·6	9·7	10·1	72·1	74·7
Chitaldrug	9·2	15·2	14·8	6·1	24·0	21·3
Average for the State * ...	26·4	27·5	9·7	8·6	36·1	36·1

2. The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1921 to 30th June 1922) was 391·52 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest registered was 11·69 inches at Lingarajchattar in the Mysore district. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Agumbi where 14·60 inches were registered on the 30th July 1921.

* The average for the State is obtained by adding the rainfall at 77 rain-guage stations and dividing the total by 77.

Outturn of Crops.

3. The following table gives the average outturn, in terms of annas, of the five principal crops in the State:—

No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horsegram		Cholum		Sugar-cane	
		1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
1	Bangalore	5·00	7·70	10·00	11·00	7·20	6·20	4·00	6·50	8·40	8·60
2	Kolar	5·71	12·14	8·69	12·78	5·13	7·75	5·12	9·08	9·25	14·04
3	Tumkur	5·90	6·80	5·60	6·80	4·30	6·00	5·00	7·60	6·50	9·10
4	Mysore	11·35	11·00	9·00	9·00	8·29	7·57	8·34	8·00	10·84	12·10
5	Hassan	10·40	10·50	10·20	9·20	6.00	8·00	6·60	9·45	9·40	10·60
6	Shimoga	8·50	10·50	7·10	10·70	7·00	6·30	6·50	8·00	9·20	9·50
7	Kadur	12·00	10·30	8·00	10·30	8·00	6·70	8·00	9·00	8·00	10·00
8	Chitaldrug	9·75	10·40	9·80	9·00	6·50	6·00	7·50	8·50	9·00	11·40
	Average for the State ...	8·58	9.92	8·55	9·85	6·55	6·82	6·40	8·27	8·8)	10·67

4. Though the average yield of all the crops was generally better than that of the previous year, still it was on the whole not quite satisfactory. The Tumkur district got only about a six to seven anna crop under paddy, *ragi* and horsegram. The outturn of horsegram was poor in all the districts and was less than that of the previous year in districts other than Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan.

ii. Agriculture.

(Reports on the Administration of the Departments of Revenue and Agriculture for 1921-22.)

Area cropped.

5. The total area cropped during the year was 6,072,140 acres, being 121,210 acres more than that of the previous year. The extent of land under the principal crops in the State is exhibited in the following statement:—

No.	Crops	1920-21	1921-22	Difference	Remarks
1	Paddy	6,75,971	7,16,907	+40,996	* Figures taken from the final forecast of the cotton crop.
2	Ragi	2,1,64,113	2,2,03,506	+39,393	
3	Horsegram	7,64,012	7,20,618	—43,394	
4	Cholum	6,20,774	6,78,121	+57,347	
5	Sugar-cane	29,332	32,344	+ 3,012	
6	Cotton *	1,11,059	59,435	—51,624	
7	Coffee	1,06,946	1,03,951	—2,995	
8	Orchards and other garden produce	1,65,572	2,08,958	+43,386	

Cotton cultivation received a great set back during the year owing partly to the fall in the price of this commodity and partly to its having been displaced by cholum as a food crop to a large extent in the Chitaldrug district.

Agricultural Stock.

6. Details in regard to the agricultural stock in the State, based on the fifth quinquennial Census taken in January 1921, are given in appendix xx. It will be observed therefrom that there were, on an average, 27 horned cattle for every 30 persons, 41 sheep and goats for every 60 persons, 29 ploughs for every 200 persons and one cart for every 25 persons.

Civil Veterinary Department.

7. There were 20 veterinary institutions working as in the preceding year, the only change being the conversion of two dispensaries into hospitals. The year was an unusually bad one for cattle and sheep as there were severe outbreaks of rinderpest, black quarter and sheep disease. Consequently the losses of cattle and sheep were heavy in some of the districts. These losses were partly due to outbreaks of infectious diseases of cattle not being promptly reported to the veterinary officers in several instances. Admissions increased in 11 institutions, while 4 showed a slight fall as compared with the figures for 1920-21. The number of cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries was 41,465, against 34,526 in the previous year. Inoculations against contagious diseases numbered 107,857 and the number of castrations performed was 16,778. The touring of veterinary officers was very beneficial

to the villagers who gave first hand information to them about the outbreak of diseases and sought their aid in time. The number of cases treated on tour was 12,240 or nearly double that in the previous year. During the year, 509 outbreaks of rinderpest, 24 of anthrax, 254 of black quarter and 66 of hæmoraghica septicæmia were dealt with; while 87,532 animals were protected against rinderpest, 1,172 against anthrax and 15,145 against blackquarter and 4,208 against hæmoraghica septicæmia. Seventy-one cattle fairs were attended by veterinary inspectors and temporary dispensaries were opened therein, which were fully taken advantage of. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the total mortality among cattle from all causes was as shown below:—

No.	Causes of death	1920-21 (revised)	1921-22
1	Sickness	19,171	23,319
2	Killed by wild animals	6,342	6,753
3	Accidents and other causes	21,669	24,090
	Total ...	47,182	54,162

General.

8. An important feature of the year's work is the co-ordination of the activities of the three departments under the Director of Agriculture, *viz.*, the Agricultural department, the Civil Veterinary department and the Sericultural department. The Live-stock section actively helped the Civil Veterinary department in a campaign to improve cattle-breeding through castration and introduction of good bulls. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, and the Live-stock Expert co-operated in the study of a serious sheep-disease prevalent during the year. In the chemical section a series of experiments were planned on the manuring of mulberry.

Argicultural education and demonstration.

9. Agricultural education continued to be imparted in the two educational institutions connected with the department, *viz.*, (1) the Hebbal Agricultural School in which a three years' course is given in English, and (2) the Chikkanhalli Agricultural School where the course is in Kannada and extends to one year. The strength of the Hebbal school at the end of the year was 23 of whom 12 qualified themselves fully. The scholarships attached to the school are (*a*) three merit scholarships of Rs. 15 each, (*b*) eight district scholarships of Rs. 10 each, and (*c*) eight other scholarships of Rs. 10 each granted by district boards. The latter, which was a grant-in-aid institution since its inception, was converted into a Government school, and it now owns a very fine building, with an extensive plot of ground attached to it. The school was named after His Highness the Maharaja as the *Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Pathasala*. The strength of the school was 12 at the end of the year. Five-hundred and sixty-seven demonstrations of improved ploughs and other tillage implements were held in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore. There was also a considerable falling off (from 5,129 to 3,409) in the total number of ploughs and other agricultural implements sold to the public. The distribution of manures for paddy, sugar-cane, etc., was continued. About 90 tons of oil cake and 7 of ammonium phosphate were sold by the department; while super—phosphate and bone meal to the extent of 40 tons were distributed. Some of the commercial manures introduced by the department were in demand for other crops such as paddy, cocoanuts and plantains; while in the case of potatoes and *ragi* trials were being made. An area of about 10,000 acres against 7,500 in the previous year was sown with Hebbal 22—a high yielding strain of *ragi* which however has not yet spread in districts other than Bangalore and Kolar. Two varieties of sugar-cane, red mauritius and java introduced by the department, are rapidly growing in popularity, the extent under cultivation during the year being 3,000 acres. Seed sugar-cane of a high yielding variety sufficient for about 200 acres was distributed. There was great demand for the seed of the short season varieties of groundnut, which allow in many places for a second crop being grown in the same season. These varieties were estimated to have spread over an area of 10,000 acres. Over 200 pallas of standard varieties of paddy seed were distributed. The rural co-operative societies rendered great help in furthering the propaganda work of the department, especially in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar and to a less extent in the Mysore and Tumkur districts.

Demonstration and seed distribution.

(Mysore State Archives, Central Library) Government Branch, Bangalore (Accession No.... Date....)

Their chief work in this connection consisted in the stocking and distribution of Hebbal 22 *ragi* seed and improved ploughs and, in some cases, of the purchase of manure and its supply to the members. The work of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union, a non-official organisation for furthering agricultural development in the State, was also of great help in conducting the propaganda work of the department. With a view to improve the available draught cattle in the State, the question of utilising a portion of the Amrut Mahal herd for breeding purposes was considered by a Committee consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the Live-stock Expert, the Chief Commandant and the Amrut Mahal Superintendent; and the Committee's proposals are under the consideration of Government. The distribution of a few bulls obtained by private purchase or reared on the Hebbal farm and the sale of a small amount of draught stock from the Rayankere dairy represent the actual work done in this connection. Breeding bulls were stationed at the Hebbal, Marthur and Babbur farms for the service of cows from neighbouring villages. The total strength of the departmental flock of sheep was 368 at the end of the year. The clip of wool resulting from the crossings of the merino rams shows a marked improvement both in quality and quantity. As regards sheep-breeding, 40 ewes and 2 half-bred rams were supplied to 3 applicants as foundation stock for breeding purposes. Clipping and dipping demonstrations were held in 32 villages of the Kolar and Bangalore districts.

ive-stock ection.

Experimental work.

10. The work at the Hebbal farm consisted, in the case of *ragi*, of experiments for testing new varieties evolved by the botanical section and for ascertaining the effect of rotating *ragi* with groundnut and *avare*, of manurial and cultivation experiments and comparison of different methods of sowing. These experiments as well as those on paddy confirmed in the main the results obtained in previous years. Experiments on sugar-cane were mainly confined to tests on varieties and on manuring. As in the past year, the work on the Babbur farm related to the growing of sugar-cane and irrigated cotton and to varietal tests in regard to the former. The manurial experiments on arecanut conducted on the Marthur farm showed that the crop could be considerably increased by the application of commercial fertilizers. The sugar-cane crop was poor chiefly owing to insufficient water-supply. A new bulk selection of *ragi*, which showed itself superior to local mixtures, was distributed from the farm on a small scale. The *silo* and the *drier* continued to do useful work. The Nagenhalli farm grew its first large crop of sugar-cane, the extent cultivated being 12 acres. Some interesting preliminary results were also obtained on paddy. The farm served a very useful purpose as a centre for the supply of seed, both of paddy and sugar-cane.

Work of the arious sections of the lepartment.

11. The important items of work taken up by the chemical section related to the availability of phosphates in red soils and of various kinds of nitrogenous manures. Field experiments on the manurial requirements of *ragi*, paddy, mulberry and arecanut and manurial experiments on sugar-cane were in progress. The chemical control of sugar-cane milling and jaggery manufacture was continued. Feeding experiments on young stock and milch cows as well as analyses of fodder and fodder grasses were carried on in co-operation with the live-stock and botanical sections. In regard to the *spike disease* of sandal, work on the constituents of diseased and healthy leaves was continued; the results obtained show that spiked leaves contain some substances rich in nitrogen and of an acid nature; attempts were made to isolate and identify them. During the year, the department discovered for the first time that the disease is carried from tree to tree through root connections. The total number of analyses conducted was 147. The *Koleroga* of *supari* was very virulent during the year owing to the exceptionally heavy monsoon; an area of 750 acres as against 420 in the previous year was sprayed. The demand for sprayers was considerable. But owing to the difficulty of getting satisfactory ones, about ninety sprayers only were sold during the year. *Smut* on *ragi* was a disease which came to serious notice for the first time during the year and was under investigation. The Pest Act was in force in three villages of Sagar and Tirthahalli taluks, over an area of 140 acres of garden. An important item of work done in the entomological section was the campaign against *Kamblihula* which was continued successfully in the Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts, where the pest is particularly destructive. In a number of villages the work was carried on by villagers practically without departmental supervision. The *coffee-borer* was a

serious pest throughout the year. Further work on the *sugar-cane borer*, the *rhinocerous beetle* attacking cocoanuts and the *castor semilooper* were in progress. The work of the botanical section was, as in previous years, confined chiefly to breeding work for the improvement of *ragi* and the two main commercial crops, sugur-cane and cotton. A commencement was also made with a few other crops such as *jola*, castor and groundnut. The work on *hain ragi* was continued on the lines of individual plant selection and some half-a-dozen of the improved strains showed markedly increased yields over the local variety. In the case of irrigated *ragi* certain varieties from the Kolar district were commenced to be tested. Hybridisation work in regard to *ragi* was started for the first time during the year. A number of sugar-cane seedlings of great promise were under comparative test on a fairly large scale. Cotton seed of the varieties known as Nos. 45 and 69 sufficient for about 250 acres was distributed. In regard to *dharwar american* or *doddahatti*, crossing and selection work was carried out with promising results. Valuable work was done in the engineering section to produce a plough suited to local conditions.

Sericulture.

12. The Superintendent of Sericulture had been deputed to study the organisation of the filatures in Kashmir and Bengal. During the year, sericultural education was imparted at Mysore in the Central Sericultural Institute in charge of the Japanese Expert and in the Reeling School, under the control of the Lady Expert; and, in combination with elementary education in the three taluk schools attached to the farms at Channapatna, Kolar and Kunigal. In addition, short courses were organised in connection with the Central farm at Mysore, which were attended by 20 students mostly of the raiyat class from new areas, and at Hole-Narsipur with the help of the District Board, Hassan. The strength of the Central Institute was 10, of whom 5 were stipendiary students and the rest volunteers. Two stipendiaries deputed by the Government of Cochin were trained in the Institute besides 4 members of the departmental staff. In all, 25 men and 28 women were trained in foot-reeling and the various processes connected with the preparation of silk. Eleven panchamas in the Central farm and 26 students of the depressed classes in the taluk schools received training during the year.

13. The difficulty of obtaining a supply of good seed was very great during the year, owing to the failure of water supply and other causes. To overcome this difficulty, the department had to adopt a special scheme by way of selection of seed rearers at recognised centres, disinfection of their rearing rooms, issue of cellular seed to them and supervision of their rearings. With the co-operation of the reelers selected in connection with the scheme of aided grainages, the department was able to place a very large quantity of good seed cocoons at the disposal of the rearers. The farms at Kunigal and Bidadi furnished a large proportion of the cocoons used at the Government grainages; wherefrom 326,193 layings of disease-free seed were issued, as against 277,862 in the previous year. The work done in the sericultural farms was generally one of consolidation and improvement; in Mysore, a new mulberry garden of about 2 acres was established and irrigation facilities were created. In connection with *jatras* and festivals, special attention was devoted to organising sericultural demonstrations including lectures, lantern shows and discussions. There were on the whole 8 such demonstrations, held during the year, which attracted large and interested audiences. At Hassan two pioneer prizes were awarded for successfully introducing sericulture in Arkalgud and Hole-Narasipur. A silk filature with 12 basins, providing modifications suited to local conditions, was installed at Mysore and work was commenced on it in the latter part of the year by the employment of trained workers from the foot-reeling class. The daily out-put of silk from the filature is about 8 lbs. at present. The Mysore silk, samples of which had been sent to France for test, has been pronounced to be excellent. As a result of the experiments carried on in hybridisation, the Silk Expert has succeeded in evolving two polivoltine races of silk worm, which combine the best qualities of the Mysore worm with those of selected varieties of the Chinese and Japanese worms; and the seed of the new races was distributed to some of the departmental farms during the year. As an indication of the development of the sericultural industry in the State, several new mulberry gardens have come into existence in the established areas, displacing even cotton cultivation in some taluks; and the department has supplied direct to the raiyats about 6 waggon loads of mulberry cuttings. Two sericultural co-operative associations were formed

during the year in the taluks of T.-Narsipur and Channapatna. The receipts and charges of the department amounted to Rs. 19,673 and Rs. 95,337 respectively.

iii. Labour and Wages.

(Report on the Administration of the Department of Revenue for 1921-22.)

14. A slight increase was noticeable in most of the districts in the rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour; while the rates of cart-hire remained almost the same as in the previous year. Labour was generally available except in the Shimoga district, where considerable difficulty was felt, particularly by arecanut growers, owing to the inadequate supply of labourers from South Canara, where seasonal conditions appear to have been more than usually favourable. There was no abnormal movement of the people in search of food or employment, except the migration, to their homes in the Madras Presidency, of about 1,000 families, owing to the disbanding of a large number of coolies from the Bhadravati Iron Works consequent on the practical completion of the construction stage of the works.

iv. Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

(Report on the Administration of the Department of Industries and Commerce for 1921-22.)

Takavi loans and hire purchases.

15. As a measure of retrenchment, the grants to the department were considerably curtailed. Consequently, the grant of *takavi* loans was restricted to purely urgent cases. Including the four applications for loans pending at the beginning of the year, there were for disposal during the year, 24 applications involving in the aggregate a sum of Rs. 1,16,370. Of these, 12 applications involving a sum of Rs. 44,700 were sanctioned and 10 applications of the value of Rs. 48,470 were either rejected or withdrawn. There were thus pending at the end of the year, 2 applications of the value of Rs. 23,200. Recoveries amounted to about Rs. 76,954-15-5 including a sum of Rs. 20,039-9-8 paid towards interest. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,13,082-13-8. The aggregate amount drawn and paid in the shape of *takavi* loans since the introduction of the scheme in September 1913 came up to Rs. 7,86,274-8-0 and the amounts recovered towards principal and interest were Rs. 3,40,712-0-11 and Rs. 61,520-11-2 respectively. Nine installations were taken up for erection during the year and of them, five were completed and handed over. Six more installations that were pending from the previous year were also completed. Only 14 pumping installations out of a total of 29 in the State were working satisfactorily.

Central Industrial Workshop.

16. With a view to run the workshop without loss in future, large retrenchments were effected and radical changes introduced in the working of the concern. The reduction of the capital outlay to its actual present value and the writing off of the losses sustained hitherto were approved by Government and sanction was accorded to the workshop being worked in future released from these losses. Besides the manufacture of machinery for agricultural purposes and expulsion of oil from the various oil seeds and woollen mills, ploughs, rice and sugar-cane mills, etc., a large order for the manufacture of machinery for reeling silk, costing nearly half-a-lakh of rupees, was accepted. More than a dozen men trained in the workshop were sent to fill important positions in various factories started during the year and some were able to set up small workshops and other businesses of their own. The workshop proved itself the most valuable adjunct of the department in rendering direct assistance to industrial concerns in the State and in carrying on several investigations of immediate practical utility. The workshop dealt with 1,291 work orders against 1,300. The total outturn of work was valued at Rs. 1,15,605 and the sales worked up to Rs. 1,25,000 and the charges amounted to Rs. 50,684.

Sugar-cane mills.

17. The megasse furnace erected and worked by the department for two seasons was handed over to a private gentleman at Hudi who owns an oil engine and a sugar-cane crusher. The total quantity of jaggery manufactured during the

year in this installation was 5,000 maunds. The portable sugar-crushing plant, which was under manufacture in the previous year, was completed and handed over to a private gentleman for being worked and tested with a Fordson tractor.

Soap Factory.

18. The soap factory worked very successfully and made a profit of Rs. 23,933-7-3, the value of the output being Rs. 1,85,883. Mysore soaps earned a very good reputation and the report to hand from experts in England gives the toilet soaps manufactured in the factory a high place among this class of articles. Though the output was very limited, it was possible to effect some foreign sales also. The success of the factory resulted in the establishment of several small concerns of the kind and the brands being copied both locally and elsewhere. Directions for improving their processes and supply of necessary machinery were offered when they were sought for by the local concerns. With a view to transfer the factory to a local private enterprise, preferably a Joint-Stock Company, with adequate capital for developing it to its fullest extent, it has been decided to call for tenders.

Art Workshop.

19. This was transferred to the Central Industrial Workshop and located there at a cost of Rs. 6,884 under the charge of the Superintendent of that institution. Persons belonging to classes other than artizans were trained in high class carving and inlaying work. The manufacture of lacquerware which was confined to Channapatna hitherto was introduced into Bangalore. New varieties of wood were tested and the possibility of converting them into articles of high value was demonstrated. Detailed proposals for the supply of an additional equipment of labour-saving appliances and a seasoning kiln were submitted to Government. Prins and bobbins for use in the local mills were manufactured from different varieties of suitable wood and a large order for the supply of them was secured during the year. The value of the output amounted to Rs. 1,08,217 as against Rs. 73,507. The number of men employed in the institution was 232 against 227.

Weaving Factory.

20. The factory continues to be equipped with 52 looms, 5 of which are power looms. The average number of looms working throughout the year was 44. The use of the power looms in the manufacture of superior counts of cotton and silk having successfully passed the experimental stage, a number of new concerns was started for the manufacture of them. Experimental work in the manufacture of silk saris by the use of fly shuttle looms with the jacquard appliances was conducted. The locally designed handloom weaving machines which were being tested in the factory as to their suitability for commercial purposes, having proved a success, machines worth about Rs. 30,000 were manufactured and supplied to private concerns. Large orders for these were received from local Governments and persons outside the State and steps were taken to patent the machines. In selecting articles for manufacture, attention is being paid to the introduction of new varieties and designs. The several weaving machines designed and manufactured locally were exhibited at the All-India-Weaving-Exhibition held at Patna and were awarded the first prize of Rs. 1,100. The total value of woven goods manufactured in the factory during the year was Rs. 82,000 against Rs. 92,118. Local sales during the year amounted to Rs. 97,842 against Rs. 1,37,703. The demonstration and experimental section of the factory was responsible for the sale of loom parts and accessories worth about Rs. 32,814. Assistance was rendered in the starting of two handloom weaving factories in the City of Bangalore and a silk twisting factory worked by power. Arrangements were in progress for the starting of weaving factories at Chikmagalur, Shimoga and other centres. Five hundred and twenty new fly shuttle looms were fitted up during the year, thus bringing the total number of fly shuttle slays since the commencement to 4,434. The possibility of using fly shuttle looms for woollen weaving was being tested in a demonstration factory at Hunsur. Attention was paid to the manufacture of light weight rugs and also for milling and finishing the coarse blankets turned out by the ordinary weavers and the development of the carpet weaving industry and the designing of a suitable spindle for spinning hemp. The sales in the Arts and Crafts Depot amounted to Rs. 42,939 against Rs. 50,930; the stock at the end of the year being Rs. 61,325 against Rs. 67,500 including goods of the value of Rs. 46,910 against Rs. 50,930 stocked for sale on commission.

Arts and Crafts Depot.

District Industrial workshops.

21. Two workshops were under erection during the year and of them, the one at Tumkur was completed and also commenced work late in the year. The work-

shop at Shimoga executed 489 orders of the value of Rs. 6,287 and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4,700 and was thus self-supporting. Facilities were given to private individuals for starting workshops at Mysore, Kolar and other places.

Industries under investigation.

22. The exclusive right of working some blocks of land containing kaolin deposits was granted to Messrs. V. Manickavelu Mudaliar & Sons to enable them to start a company for the manufacture of porcelain articles and a preliminary scheme prepared by the experts employed by the department was supplied to them. Enquiries regarding the supply of a proper plant for the construction of kilns and purchase of machinery were carried on by the department. Detailed specifications and quotations for new industrial schemes such as the manufacture of glue, straw-board, matches, spun silk from waste, cement bricks, silk-weaving, silk-reeling with the aid of filature, wool-spinning and the establishment of bone manure works and coffee-curing were obtained and plans prepared. The machinery required for the starting of an up-to-date filature on a large scale was under construction. Men other than *Gudigars* were trained in sandalwood carving. Improvements were effected by the introduction of new designs for the use of sandalwood with other ornamental wood for producing artistic effects. Power driven lathes were used in the manufacture of lacquerwork on a large scale and arrangements were made to instruct the *Kunbi* settlers in the Ghats and the forest regions of Sagar taluk in rattan work. As regards the brass industry, special facilities were offered to increase the number of moulds and in the production of hollow figures. With a view to continue the work done by the Home Industries Institutes at Mysore and Bangalore, which were ordered to be closed, the department offered to obtain machinery for those who wanted them and induced the instructors to set up independent business. Some work was done during the year in the extraction of essential oils from new substances, such as Bellary leaves, *Devadari*, *Chigatamari* and *Chambalike* wood and it was found that Bellary leaves yielded an essential oil likely to command good price. The Industrial Chemist assisted the Forest department in the development of the lac industry, besides investigating the utilisation of wood distillation products, and visiting several chemical works in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Loans of the nature of subsidies were granted to local people for experimental work in connection with the glass bangle industry, manufacture of matches and candles and sodium carbonate out of alkaline earth.

State-aided concerns.

23. The Bangalore Silk, Woollen and Cotton Mills Ltd., and the Mysore Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., continued to be flourishing mills and were able to declare large dividends. A site was granted to the Minerva Mills, an additional mill started by the Managing Agents of the Mysore Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company. Owing to the slump in the leather trade, the Mysore Tannery was not able to maintain its previous record for declaring good dividends. With the assistance of an expert to be got from Europe and the supply of duty-free salt in future, the concern is expected to improve financially. The erection of machinery and buildings of the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., was nearing completion. The Tirthahalli Tile factory continued to be under the control of the department as also the Aryan Hosiery Factory and the Art Litho Press. One-lakh and seventy-five thousand tiles were manufactured at the tile factory and stock worth Rs. 8,700 was sold. Goods valued Rs. 25,180 were manufactured by the Hosiery Factory and sales effected to the extent of Rs. 21,826. The Litho Press completed work of the value of about Rs. 20,000 for the Public Works department till the close of the financial year.

General.

24. All work connected with the opening and closing of post and telegraph offices in the State and rendering of facilities to the people was entrusted to the Director during the year.

The Mysore Iron Works.

25. Owing to several unforeseen causes, it was not possible to complete the construction of the plant and start operations in July 1922 as was at first anticipated. Sufficient quantity of raw materials required so as to begin work by December 1922 has been collected and is being transported to the site of the works. The construction of the tramway lines immediately required has been completed and ballast trains are already running. The expenditure on the scheme during the year 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 43,00,000, the total amount spent from the commencement up to the end of June 1922 being Rs. 1,63,00,000.

Sandal Oil Factories.

26. On account of the trade slump in the latter part of 1920-21 and the consequent accumulation of stocks, manufacturing operations were carried on only in the Factory at Bangalore during the year. The market for the oil was dull in the first half of the year but showed signs of revival in the second half. Six hundred tons of sandalwood were treated during the year as against 1,620 tons in 1920-21, the total amount realised by the sale of oil being Rs. 23·13 lakhs.

Factories.

27. The total number of factories in the State excluding the mines was 537 according to the Census held in 1921, and they afforded employment to 45,285 persons. The factories consisted of cotton and woollen mills, saw mills, rice mills, sandalwood oil factories, tanneries, ginning factories and presses, oil mills, brick and tile works, etc. The two cotton mills in Bangalore had an annual output of the value of Rs. 54,49,432. The production of the other factories, excluding the gold mines and sandalwood oil factories, was valued at about 60 lakhs. The number of ginning factories continued to be the same but the outturn was not as high, as in the previous year, due to the failure of the cotton crop. The other concerns were also somewhat affected by the generally depressed conditions of the market.

v. Trade and Commerce.

General.

28. In consonance with the trade conditions prevalent all over India, the trade in the State also suffered very heavily owing to the stringency of the money market and the rapid fall in prices of important commodities of trade. The principal articles of export were mineral ores, oil seeds, copra, fruits and vegetables, jaggery and sugar. The large items under imports were coal, food grains, salt, timber and oils. The total value of exports including gold was Rs. 1,534 lakhs and that of imports was Rs. 1,217 lakhs.

Bureau of Commercial information and the work of the Commerce Section.

29. Besides the issuing of the usual weekly and fortnightly prices current of food grains, etc., and the quarterly statement of railborne statistics, the commercial section was mainly engaged in the compiling and publication of statistics. The services of the Commercial Correspondent at Bombay were continued and were of use to the local merchants to come into close touch with the markets in Bombay. About 200 enquiries with special reference to courses of trade and possibilities of starting industrial enterprises in Mysore from persons both in and outside the State, were responded to. On the amalgamation of the library attached to the Bureau with that of the Head Office, a card index of all files relating to industrial and commercial information was being compiled. The question of standardising weights and measures was also undertaken, and pending the manufacture of seamless measures, a number of standard weights and measures were got made at the Central Industrial Workshop and these were sent to the several districts for purposes of sale. Of the associations that were started during the previous year, the Grain Merchants' Association was doing useful work but the Piece-goods Merchants' Association was dormant.

vi. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

(Report on the working of Co-operative Societies for 1921-22.)

Co-operative Societies. General.

30. The activities of the Department during the year were confined to the consolidation of the work of the existing societies. The report of the Special Committee appointed in 1920-21 to examine and report upon the progress of the co-operative movement in the State was awaited before any new scheme of activities could be undertaken. The tightness of the money market affected the financing of the co-operative societies, and, in the maidan parts of the State, the transactions were affected to some extent by the unfavourable seasonal conditions in certain areas. However, the progress of the movement on the whole was maintained during the year under report. Out of a total strength of 41 Inspectors, nine were, as in the previous year, deputed for audit work and they were able to audit 600 societies, and test-audit 420 more; two were employed on work connected with industrial co-operation; one was detailed for work relating to the improvement of weavers' societies; and the remaining 28 were employed on

inspection and supervision work. During their tours they also inspected 150 villages where village improvement committees have been formed, and delivered lectures on matters concerning the economic improvement of villages. The appointment of the technical Inspector for weavers' societies was continued only for a period of six months during the year; and the services of two inspectors were lent to the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank and they inspected 77 societies affiliated to the Bank. Of the 43 Honorary Supervisors working at the end of the previous year, 17 were permitted to retire, leaving 26 who were employed chiefly on organization work and partly on supervision work. The position of the co-operative societies in the several districts as compared with the previous year was as indicated below:—

Districts	Number of Societies		Number of members		Share capital		Working capital		Reserve Fund	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	311	314	24,149	25,813	11,93,502	12,04,121	36,88,820	37,92,397	2,38,115	2,95,044
Kolar ...	164	150	10,822	11,074	3,82,132	3,76,421	6,37,217	7,76,538	71,552	83,594
Tumkur ...	246	252	15,855	16,181	5,29,248	5,12,705	12,40,110	12,67,976	1,31,666	1,53,071
Mysore ...	176	183	13,828	15,134	6,27,698	6,45,408	10,15,557	10,76,652	1,05,950	1,35,808
Hassan ...	203	209	8,381	8,277	1,89,611	1,86,915	3,97,499	4,00,253	54,954	62,058
Shimoga ...	179	193	7,304	7,442	1,90,065	1,87,236	3,03,902	3,32,618	33,260	45,828
Kadur ...	86	93	5,108	6,101	1,78,807	1,98,455	3,08,206	3,35,743	32,325	41,017
Chitaldrug ...	135	138	6,674	6,890	1,43,759	1,34,568	2,28,192	2,21,103	25,585	33,112
Total for the State ...	1,500	1,522	92,121	96,912	34,34,822	34,45,829	78,19,503	81,97,280	6,93,407	8,49,532

New Societies registered.

31. There were in all 1,522 societies on the register on the last day of the year, taking into account those that were newly registered and those that ceased to exist, as against 1,500 on the corresponding day of the previous year. Of the 51 societies newly registered as against 98 in the previous year, two were for the development of agricultural co-operation, three for industrial co-operation, one was for sale of agricultural produce, nine were stores societies, one a house-building society, two grain banks, four were for the exclusive benefit of depressed classes and the remaining twenty-nine were ordinary credit societies. Classified according to their objects, there were 1,321 credit societies, 188 purchase and sale societies, 2 production societies, 9 production and sale societies, and 2 societies of a miscellaneous nature. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank and the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to be the two principal central financing institutions in the State. To the five district banks already in existence in the Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts, another one was added by the conversion of the federal banking union at Tumkur into a district bank. The number of federal unions was reduced from 12 to 9 owing to the conversion of one into a district bank as stated above and the liquidation of the unions at Arsikere and Channarayapatna. There were in all 96,912 members against 92,679 in the previous year. The total working capital of all the societies increased from Rs. 78,19,503 to Rs. 81,97,280 or by 4·8 per cent and the average working capital per member was Rs. 84·6 against Rs 84·8. The total transactions amounted to Rs. 2,78,64,814 against Rs. 2,78,83,735 showing a slight decrease of Rs. 18,921. The net profits and the total reserve fund rose from Rs. 3,90,408 and Rs. 6,93,407 in 1920-21 to Rs. 3,94,472 and Rs. 8,49,532 respectively. The deposits held by the societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 28,48,551 and the average deposit per member on the whole was Rs. 29·3 against Rs. 40.

32. The number of non-credit agricultural and industrial societies rose from 137 to 141. Seventy-two societies undertook to supply seed, agricultural implements and manure as against 68 in the previous year and the principal implements purchased for supply to the members were Nahan sugar-cane mills, pans, improved ploughs ,plough shears and cultivators. While the number of weavers' societies fell from 45 to 43, those of sericulturists rose from 5 to 6. There was one society for each of the following concerns:—Lift irrigation, dairy farming, lacquerware, ivory inlaying, jewellery, shoe-making, oil mongering, mat weaving and rattan weaving, besides the three societies for jaggery boiling and rice hulling and two societies each for the sale of agricultural produce, sandalwood carving, brass working

and home industries. At the end of the year 1921-22, the 43 weavers' societies had a membership of 1,970 and a working capital of Rs. 1,70,000. The total value of raw materials and finished products purchased by the societies during the year, inclusive of the value of stock on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 4,02,030, out of which, articles of the value of Rs. 3,36,202 were sold, leaving a stock on hand worth Rs. 65,828 at the end of the year. The sale proceeds of the articles sold amounted to Rs. 3,56,024 yielding a profit of Rs. 19,822 to the societies as against Rs. 17,800 in the previous year. In spite of a slight fall in its membership from 254 to 236, the Bangalore City Weavers' Co-operative Society did good work and realised a net profit of Rs. 6,012 as against Rs. 5,037. The total number of co-operative stores at the end of the year was 80 and their sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 9,98,385 resulting in a profit of Rs. 52,901. About 448 tons of fuel were supplied by the Forest department to 6 co-operative societies which sold them to the members and the public at rates much lower than the market rates. The principal grain collected by the 56 grain banks in existence at the end of the year was *ragi*. The number of agricultural credit societies was 1,148 out of a total of 1,233 agricultural societies, of which 162 were on a limited and 1,071 on an unlimited liability basis. Out of a total of 270 non-agricultural societies of which 221 were on a limited and 49 on an unlimited liability basis, the number of credit societies was 154. In the *malnad*, the number of societies increased from 241 to 259.

Miscellaneous.

33. During the year under report, Government approved of the acceptance, on certain conditions, of receipts for fixed deposits made by excise contractors in the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank and other approved societies, as proper security. Eight district and 64 taluk co-operative conferences were held during the year. The economic conditions of the members of 45 rural societies were investigated, bringing the total number of societies thus investigated during the preceding five years to 485. Besides, the Registrar who inspected about 35 societies, the other officers of the department inspected 291 societies. The total cost incurred by Government on the department was Rs. 1,07,094 against Rs. 1,19,500.

Agricultural Banks.

34. There were only two agricultural banks working, *viz.*, one at Palhalli and the other at Hongenahalli as in the previous year. They paid their dues to Government and transacted some business with their accumulated surpluses. The total receipts and disbursements in the two banks amounted to Rs. 8,360 and Rs. 5,789, respectively, as against Rs. 8,773 and Rs. 9,109, with a total closing balance of Rs. 3,146. The total amount of loans due by the defunct agricultural banks at the beginning of the year was Rs. 31,471 (revised accounts) and the total repayments amounted to Rs. 9,462 leaving a balance of Rs. 22,009 unrecovered. Fifty-two out of fifty-nine banks repaid the Government loan in full. As in the previous year, there were 50 co-operative societies with a membership of 4,600 doing work where agricultural banks existed, their transactions amounting to nearly 8½ lakhs of rupees.

Joint-stock Companies having Share capital.

35. There were 94 (87 public and 7 private) joint-stock companies on the 31st March 1921 with the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 7,32,95,100, Rs. 1,95,80,980 and Rs. 1,03,18,528 respectively; and 9 companies (7 public and 2 private) were newly registered, while 2 public companies with the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 1,40,000, Rs. 53,300 and Rs. 31,960 respectively, ceased to work during the year. Of the companies newly registered, mention may be made of (*a*) the Mysore Premier Paints Company, Ltd., for the manufacture of paints, distempers, etc., (*b*) The Sri Krishna Dairy Farm for the supply of milk and milk-products in the Mysore city (*c*) the Karnataka Newspaper Syndicate Ltd., for the publication of an English and a Kannada daily newspaper and (*d*) the Mahalakshmi Mills for manufacturing woollen and silk goods.

36. There were thus 101 companies at work on the 31st March 1922, of which 92 were public and the remaining private. Of these, (101) 42 were classified as banking, loan and insurance, 2 transit and transport, 35 training and manufacturing, 8 mills and presses, 8 mining and quarrying, 1 estate (land and building), 2 hotels (theatres and entertainments) and 3 other companies. The total authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of all these companies amounted to Rs. 7,72,55,100, Rs. 2,14,11,670 and Rs. 1,26,55,305 respectively. There were 24 certified auditors on the 31st March 1922. The number of companies inspected by the Registrar

was 25 against 26 in the previous year. The prosecution of one company at Mysore under the Companies Regulation which was pending disposal during 1920-21 continued to be so, and no fresh prosecution against any other company was sanctioned during the year. On the 31st March 1921, there were 22 companies incorporated outside the State which had established places of business in the State. Five companies were registered, 2 ceased to have places of business in the State and two went into liquidation during the year. There were thus 23 companies on the 31st March 1922.

Literary, scientific and charitable societies.

37. With the nine societies that were registered the total number at work on the 31st March 1922 was 70 or 9 more than in the previous year.

vii. Transfers of Land.

38. There were 2,455 transfers of land by order of courts (civil and revenue) involving 18,818 acres, as against 2,391 transfers involving 23,374 acres in 1920-21. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 17,478 involving 222,595 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 12,415 and 71,114.

viii. Condition of the People.

(*Report on the Administration of the Department of Revenue for 1921-22.*)

39. Though seasonal conditions were more favourable than in 1920-21 and consequently, the yield of both paddy and *ragi* was better than in the preceding year, the prices of these articles continued to remain high and did not show any appreciable fall. With the increase in the area cultivated, the better yield of the crops and the continuance of high prices of food stuffs during the year, the agricultural classes were on the whole better off than in 1920-21. The labouring classes also were not much affected by the prevailing high prices, as they were compensated by a proportionate rise in the wages. It was only the people with fixed income, such as Government officials, that suffered most from the rise in the prices of the necessaries of life. Public health was generally satisfactory.

ix. Forest.

(*Report on the Administration of the Department of Forest for 1921-22.*)

Area.

40. During the period under review, the areas of State forests and reserved lands rose from 3,340·06 and 321 square miles to 3,365·25 and 350 square miles respectively, by the addition of nine blocks of an aggregate area of 25·19 square miles to the State forests and ten blocks with an area of 70·09 square miles to the reserved lands. Three important Amrit Mahal Kavals, *viz.*, Yemmedoddi, Kamenhalli and Churchigudda in the Kadur district were transferred to the management of the Forest department for purposes of forest conservancy, the grazing rights within these areas being reserved by the Amrit Mahal department. With the seven new blocks constituted during the year, the total number of village forests formed from the commencement of the scheme was 104, with an area of 66 square miles. The settlement of only three blocks as State forest was completed. About 91 miles of permanent and 50 miles of preliminary lines of forest boundary were demarcated, and the length of old boundaries repaired was about 4,654 miles against 3,961. The original work and improvements under this head cost the department Rs. 6,170. Survey operations were conducted on an extent of 189·55 square miles against 134·67 square miles. Twenty-nine forest survey maps, two working plan report maps and one sandal survey map were fair-drawn. Seventeen maps were published and one thousand and seventy-five sheets of forest maps were hand-coloured. The forest district maps are being got ready for publication. The forest surveys cost Rs. 9,387-12-6. Preliminary reports were submitted in respect of 148 square miles of forests in the Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore districts which were explored by the working plan officers. A revised plan of the Devarayanadurga

forest in the Tumkur district was being prepared during the year. Working plans covering an extent of 279 square miles were sanctioned against 73 square miles in the previous year. The total area of State forests worked under sanctioned working plans is 1,515 square miles, which works out to 45·04 per cent of the area of the State forests.

Communications and buildings.

41. Three miles and one furlong of new roads were constructed and the existing roads and bridle paths thoroughly repaired. The outlay on these amounted to Rs. 17,862. In connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a sum of Rs. 9,099 was spent in repairing the roads in the Kakankote forests, thus bringing the total expenditure under the head "Roads and bridges" to Rs. 26,961 against Rs. 22,871 in the previous year. Miscellaneous building works such as barracks for guards, range offices and quarters were carried out at a cost of Rs. 8,366 and a sum of Rs. 8,317 was spent on repairs of existing buildings. In all, the expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 16,683 against Rs. 12,886.

Protection of Forests Offences.

42. The total number of new cases was 1,377 against 1,372 in the previous year. Unauthorised felling formed the largest head of forest crime, being 941 cases against 838 and the number of grazing offences fell from 461 in 1920-21 to 391. With the previous year's arrears of 80 cases on the file of magistrates and 67 cases on the file of the officers of the department, the total number of cases to be dealt with amounted to 1,524. Of the new cases, 80 were taken into courts and 1,294 were dealt with departmentally, and 3 were not detected. Out of the 160 cases (including cases of the previous year) before the magistrates, 69 cases involving 181 persons were disposed of. Ninety persons concerned in 47 cases were convicted and 91 persons involved in 22 cases were acquitted. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases decided was 68·1 against 72·5. Out of a total of 1,361 cases (inclusive of cases of the previous year) falling under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation, 1,202 cases involving 1,696 persons were compounded and 64 cases involving 108 persons were dropped owing to insufficient evidence, leaving 95 cases pending at the end of the year. The number of cases of injuries to sandal trees reported during the year was 83; and with the 418 cases pending from the year previous, the total number of cases for disposal by the revenue department amounted to 501 cases of which 67 were disposed of leaving 434 cases pending. Including the nine cases of actual theft of sandalwood pending from the previous year, there were in all 12 cases to be dealt with by the magistrates during the year. Of these, 5 cases involving 8 persons ended in conviction and two cases were dismissed and the rest were pending disposal.

Fire protection.

The total area over which special protection against fire was attempted was 1,906,602 acres against 1,893,690 acres in the previous year and the results were on the whole satisfactory, the percentage of success being 98·2.

Grazing.

Except the areas reserved under cultural operations and the current working coupes, the forests were generally thrown open for grazing of cattle. Besides the cattle of the Amrit Mahal department and exclusive of those allowed to graze free under settlement conditions and the system of lump-sum grazing fees, 220,794 head of cattle were allowed to graze in the forests on prepaid licenses. The demand under grazing revenue was Rs. 72,372 against Rs. 70,111 and the total number of cattle impounded was 3,030.

Sandalwood (spike disease.)

The spike disease continued to be a source of anxiety in parts of Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet (where 245 diseased trees were uprooted and burnt) and Arkalgud taluks and in the south-eastern portion of the Bangalore district where an area of 150 acres was cleared as a precautionary measure. Experimental work in the eradication of *loranthus* pests was conducted in a small area in the older teak plantations of Kakankote, by the removal of the branches on which *loranthus* was found growing. Teak defoliation was particularly severe, though not fatal, in Sacrebyle and Kumsi ranges and in less virulence in portions of Mysore and Shimoga districts. A regular crusade against climbers growing on sandal trees was carried out during the valuation survey, besides the clearing of them in coupes.

Sylviculture.

43. Natural regeneration of all the species by seed was satisfactory in the malnad and semi-malnad parts of the State and the effect of good coppice in natural regenerations was particularly noticeable in the semi-malnad forests of Tarikere and Bhadravati divisions. The method of selection fellings resulted in a fair amount of reproduction of the principal timber species. Big bamboos are coming

up well and are expected to attain a marketable size within the course of a few years. Regular plantations of teak continued to be formed by putting up nursery-raised teak seedlings in the Mysore west and south, Shimoga, Sagar, Tarikere, Bhadravati and Kadur divisions. The early stage of growth of teak specially in the Nagavalli plantations in the Govardhanagiri State forest is very encouraging and compares favourably with that in the well known Nilambur plantations. In the *Kumri* or *thakkal* tracts of the Mysore (west and south) and Sagar divisions an extent of 18 acres was planted with teak seedlings and 12 acres were sown over with teak seeds. Experimental patch-plantings and sowings of teak were carried on in the deciduous high forests of the Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga districts, along with the sowing of seeds of indigenous species like *Bage*, *Bilvara*, *Hippe*, *Banni*, *Chujjalu*, *Kagli*, *Hunse*, *Bevu*, *Honge*, *Naibela*, *Seemethangadi* and *Toramatti* carried on in exploited coupes in the plain forests of the Hassan, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Bangalore, and Kolar districts. Sandal dibbling was carried on all over the State with a fair measure of success. Arboricultural operations were extended to the Chamundy Hills and to the compounds of forest inspection lodges and sandal koties. One hundred orange, 50 rose apple, 50 mango, 20 lime and 6 jack trees were planted during the year besides the supply of 200 seedlings of *Spathodia*, *Honge*, *Dillenia* and *Alstonia* to the Bhadravati Iron Works for avenue planting in the new town. Four hundred basketted seedlings and 100 nursery-raised seedlings of *Eucalyptus* were planted in the Kalhatti plantations and Devarayandurga State Forest respectively and nursery-raised seedlings of *Mahogany* and *White cedars* in the forests of the Sagar division. Measures for the improvement of the growing stock were adopted in almost all the districts with some success.

Exploitation.

44. The total quantity of timber cut decreased from 744,830 cubic feet in the previous year to 658,280 cubic feet but the quantity brought to the depots for sale consisted of 703,599 cubic feet of timber, 428 poles, 13,431 sleepers, 25,721 cubic feet of sawn materials and 462,135 running feet of reepers, of which 644,682 cubic feet of timber, 21,170 sleepers, 22,786 cubic feet of sawn materials and 263,578 running feet of reepers were sold during the year. The cost incurred in the felling and transport of timber amounted to Rs. 2,50,764 and the demand fell from Rs. 10,70,229 in 1920-21 to Rs. 8,82,649 owing to the sudden collapse of the timber market during the latter portion of the year. The closing up of the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore curtailed the departmental collection and supply of fuel to that factory and reduced the demand under firewood and charcoal to Rs. 30,997 as against Rs. 83,693 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,796 tons and 18 cwts. of rough sandalwood collected in 1920-21, the total quantity of rough wood available for treatment was 2,229 tons and 6 cwts. The quantity prepared for the market during the year was 333 tons, 7 cwts. and with the balance of the wood prepared in the previous year brought the total to 1,420 tons and 1 cwt. The amount spent on the collection of rough wood and its preparation came to Rs. 21,776 against Rs. 67,150. The total realisations from the Sandal Oil Factory amounted to Rs. 10,14,640, of which a sum of Rs. 6,84,794 represented the value of 537 tons 19 cwts. of wood supplied, and a sum of Rs. 3,13,767 was paid by the Director of Sandal Oil Factory in advance on account of the value of wood representing the difference between the wood actually taken and that stipulated to be taken during the year, the balance of Rs. 16,079 being the amount paid towards the driage bills for the year. The total demand under sandalwood was Rs. 10,42,219 against Rs. 18,06,424, the fall being due to the small consumption by the Sandal Oil Factory.

Finance.

45. With the previous year's balance of Rs. 21,54,054, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 48,88,514 while the collections including Rs. 13,62,171, written off the accounts, were Rs. 41,18,906 leaving a balance of Rs. 7,69,608 at

the close of the year. The following comparative statement shows the details of the receipts under several heads:—

Heads of receipts	Collections for	
	1921-22	1920-21
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Sandalwood	11,12,190	17,88,042
II. Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency—		
Timber	8,91,970	8,74,874
Firewood and charcoal	34,375	58,804
Bamboos	2,303	2,392
Grazing and other minor forest produce ...	1,780	230
III. Timber and other produce removed from forests by private agency—		
Timber	96,067	99,717
Firewood and charcoal	84,852	75,440
Bamboos	54,172	53,731
Grazing and other minor forest produce ...	81,234	77,994
Other minor produce	16,70,750*	1,45,951
IV. Miscellaneous fines and forfeiture	974	314
Rent on toddy trees	1,342	1,042
Miscellaneous	86,597	42,517
Total ...	41,18,906*	32,21,048†

46. The fall of over six lakhs under "I. Sandalwood" was partly due to the supply having been confined to the only factory at Bangalore, the Mysore factory having been abolished and partly to the rate at which the factory paid for the wood received. The increase under "II. Timber" was due to the larger quantity brought to the depots for sale and would have been greater had the shortage of rolling stock at the depots been not felt. The large demand for fuel from consumers and purchasers on licenses issued by the vendors and better supervision against clandestine removals, resulted in the increase under "3. Firewood and Charcoal." The large amount shown as realised under "3. Minor Forest Produce" includes a sum of Rs. 12,76,052 representing the Tangadi Lease amount written off the accounts, and over a lakh of rupees realised towards the outstandings on account of 1919-21 lease, besides the recovery of the lease amounts for 1921-23. The amount realised by the sale of elephants captured at the Kheddas accounts for the increase under the head "4. Miscellaneous." The expenditure under Conservancy, Works and Establishments amounted to Rs. 6,09,734 against Rs. 6,74,902. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood compared with other items:—

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood	10,20,442	21,777	9,98,665	2·1
Other produce	6,48,215	2,70,505	3,77,710	41·7

47. The enumeration of sandal trees in the Chamrajnagar taluk was taken up while the enumeration was completed in the Gundlupet taluk and in course of completion in the Shimoga taluk and Kumsi sub-taluk. The aggregate area traversed during the year was 921·82 square miles and the total number of trees of over 9 inches girth was 613,047. For the present, two blocks covering an area of 3,108 acres in the Gundlupet taluk and five blocks of an extent of 2,773 acres in the Shimoga

Sandal valuation survey.

*Inclusive of Rs. 13,62,171 written off the accounts.

†Inclusive of Rs. 45,382 written off the accounts.

district were selected and proposed for reservation. The working plans drawn up for Shimoga and Honnali taluks were sanctioned since the close of the year. Sandal valuation survey cost the department Rs. 22,621 or Rs. 24-8-0 per square mile.

General.

48. Inclusive of the eight *Maharatta Kunby* and one other indigent class families that settled down newly, there were, after excluding deaths, 279 families at the close of the year. An area of 9 acres 6 guntas of wet land assessed at Rs. 24 was given to the two newly settled families free of assessment for five years. The total area under cultivation at the end of the year was 1,004 acres and 31 guntas assessed at Rs. 2,141-14-0. An extent of 126 acres of old *kumries* was given for temporary dry cultivation on full assessment with a view to raising teak plants in selected localities. The assessment realised during the year was Rs. 1,352-8-6 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 1,604-14-5. The total outlay on the scheme from its inception amcunts to about Rs. 35,078. The Mysore Forest School was abolished at the close of the year as there was no longer any necessity to train fresh recruits. In the final examination, all the sixteen students in the senior class passed out successfully, two obtaining honours, thirteen higher standard certificates and one, the lower standard certificate.

49. The total number of elephants in the charge of the department at the end of the year stood at 27 against 26. The elephants, besides being employed in the Khedda and shikar operations, dragged 180,840 cubic feet of timber. The total cost incurred on the khedda operations, the tiger and bison shikars arranged for the entertainment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was Rs. 37,061-9-5, towards which a sum of Rs. 40,350 was realised by the sale of elephants captured then.

50. Sixty-seven thousand and sixty-six tons of fuel were held in readiness at the sidings for supply to the Iron Works and of this, only 4,070 tons were taken delivery during the year. A sum of Rs. 28,798 was adjusted under this head of which Rs. 6,092 represented expenditure on works, the balance representing two-thirds of the cost of the establishment. The saw mill at Shimoga was at work for 350 days; and the quantity of timber utilised was 29,963 cubic feet; the outturn being 17,617 cubic feet in the shape of rafters, beams, sleepers, etc. The revenue realised from sawn timber amounted to Rs. 59,072-10-7 and the expenditure incurred came up to Rs. 40,119-3-5 leaving a net profit of Rs. 18,953-7-2 against Rs. 6,105-1-0 of the previous year. Sleepers numbering 10,899 of teak and junglewood and 342 bridge and special size teak sleepers, 56 teak tram sleepers and 1,936 junglewood tram sleepers were prepared and supplied at the instance of the local Railway department. Besides the above, 769 teak metre-gauge and 4,524 teak and junglewood tram sleepers out of the previous year's selections were supplied to the Executive Engineer and the Superintendent, Iron Works, and a sum of Rs. 70,222 was realised from this source. About 1,581 tons of firewood were supplied to the Sandal Oil factory and the city of Bangalore. Over 8,000 cubic feet of timber (in the log and scantling) which were shipped to England found favour with foreign buyers. The quantity of timber supplied to the Mysore Iron Works and the Mysore Railways was 5,612 cubic feet valued at Rs. 10,319. Besides the investigation of the industrial uses to which timber may be put, the seasoning experiments with *Dhuma*, *Surhonne*, *Chickani* and *Bilihebbahalasu* were also continued during the year and several valuable indications noticed. The packing case industry was being developed by the supply of about 40 mango cases and 800 square feet of *buraga* shooks to the Sandal Oil Factory, Government Soap Factory and the Mysore Development Syndicate. Experimental work with the local canes as to their suitability for the rattan and furniture industry having been successful, about 150 maunds of *Halbetta*, *Handibetta* and *Siralbetta* were supplied to the Superintendent, Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore; and the Industrial School at Chikmagalur for being tested for use on a large scale for commercial purposes. Besides the Industrial Chemist, the Mysore Development Syndicate were also investigating the value of *Chigatmari* Oil for medicinal, perfumery and other purposes, with their London representatives. The extraction of Gum Resin from *Boswellia Serrata* and wood oil from *Dhuma* trees was still in the experimental stage. In addition to experimental inoculation of different species in the Mysore, Kadur, Tumkur and Bangalore districts, the year's work consisted in the inoculation of 5,000 *jâlari* trees which are expected to yield 100 maunds of seed lac early during the ensuing year. About 5 cwts. of lac were collected and disposed

of for Rs. 496. A small collection of specimens gathered by the students of the Mysore Forest School was added to the rearranged exhibits in the Forest museum located at Mysore. The Indian Railways are expected in the near future to draw largely on Mysore timber for the manufacture and supply of sleepers; and proposals have since been submitted to Government for opening a saw mill to exploit the Tirthahalli ghats for sleeper manufacture. With a view to take Mysore forest wares to farther fields and open new markets for them, it has been proposed to open a trades-branch in the department.

X. Geology.

(*Report on the Administration of the Department of Geology 1921-22.*)

General.

51. Three of the four probationers entertained in the department were given training in the railway workshop and instructions in simple methods of assaying and analyses at the chemical laboratory of the Geological and Agricultural departments. Two of them received training also in geological survey, mapping and mineral prospecting. The rules for the grant of exploring and prospecting licenses and mining leases were amended providing for the levy of fees and penalties in certain cases and for the enhancement of existing fees in certain others and for the extension of the period of prospecting licenses up to the date of granting mining leases in cases where such leases are applied for before the termination of the period of the prospecting license. With a view to encourage the development of lime industry in the State, the grant of a mining lease to any approved company under certain favourable conditions, for a substantial portion of Voblapura limestone deposits in the Tumkur district, for a period of three years in the first instance, was ordered and tenders were called for. The Board of Industries and Commerce, after carefully considering the suggestions of the Sub-Committee to entrust the work of the development of mineral resources in the State to a Central Syndicate with exclusive monopoly rights, recommended a reversion to the original mineral policy of the State and the removal of the restrictions in regard to the export of raw materials and the reservation of minerals, and the matter was under the consideration of Government.

Licenses and leases.

52. Twelve fresh and eleven renewed certificates of approval were granted; and 38 mining leases, 51 prospecting and 10 exploring licenses and one collecting license were current during the year. The area covered by the leases and licenses was 54,478 acres or 4,479 acres less than that of 1920-21 and the rent amounted to Rs. 18,005 or a little more than that of the previous year.

Geological and mineral survey.

53. Revision work on geological survey and mapping was carried on, on schistose and granitic regions of peculiar interest in parts of the Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar districts and this revealed the possibilities of the wider extension and distribution of the members of the Champion gneiss series in those areas. Prospecting and mining works were carried on at Shankargudda and Chatnahalli for the supply of flux and iron ore for the Iron Works and at the former place excavations for the construction of self-acting incline for the transport of flux from the quarry to the Workington Iron Mines were completed. The ferruginous quartzite bands at Hebbe were, after examination, found unsuitable for use at the Iron Works. The possibility of the supply of kankar limestone from the patches near Voblapur for neutralising the liquor in wood distillation was investigated and the limestone was found to be slightly discoloured by manganese and available in a few thousands of tons only. High calcium dolomite and earthy varieties of limestone, both not of high grade, have been found near Holalkere in association with the acid members of the Champion gneiss series. Various kinds of limestone and shells were burnt in the muffle in the Geological and Agricultural Laboratory to find out the soluble Ca O contents in them for purposes of neutralisation in wood distillation. The hæmatite quartzite quarry at Birur was opened up and about 650 tons of ore were collected; and a bore hole of 70 ft. depth for a tubewell was sunk, in addition to the opening of a road to the foot of the hill. The deposits of high calcium limestone near Gangur, have been found suitable for wood distillation and when burnt for agricultural purposes and in the coffee estates. The above facts, coupled with

the proximity of the deposits to the proposed tramway, were taken into consideration in the preparation of a map of that area on a large scale. The asbestos-bearing rocks near Kabbur were examined and mapped in great detail to get definite ideas in regard to the nature of the occurrence of asbestos. Raw materials were successfully tested by the Mysore Mining Industrials who hold licenses for ochres, kaolin, asbestos, magnesite, etc., to find out their suitability in the manufacture of porcelain, sanitary pipes, sanitaryware, insulators, fire-bricks, paints, distempers, emery wheels, glazed tiles, cement, lime manure, etc., and it is expected that necessary factories with up-to-date machinery will be erected by them ere long and the manufacture of the said articles on a large scale started. The Kolar Brick-making Company manufactured and sold firebricks and clay goods worth a lakh of rupees, to the several mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields. The experiments made by a private gentleman in connection with the manufacture of asbestos millboards, having proved successful, necessary machinery and plant have been erected and the work of manufacture has been taken in hand on an extensive scale.

The Geological museum, library and laboratory.

54. Four hundred and forty-four books and pamphlets received by exchange and 8 by purchase were added to the library. Three specimens of Bauxite from the Belgaum area were presented to the museum and at the request of the Mayor of Pondicherry, a representative collection of ores, minerals and polished building stones of the State, were sent to him for being exhibited at the International Exhibition at Marseilles, France. The number of assays and analyses of ores and minerals carried out for the department and the Iron Works, at the chemical laboratory of the Agricultural department, fell from 154 in 1920-21 to 64; of these 47 were of iron ores and 7 assays of quartz.

xi. Mines and Explosives.

(Reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore for the year 1921-22 and of the Inspector of Explosives for the calendar year 1921.)

General

55. The Explosives branch of the department of Mines and Explosives was abolished at the end of the year and the work entrusted to the Chief Inspector of Mines. Work was carried on, during the year, on 16 mining and 23 prospecting blocks; of these, 5 were for gold, 4 for manganese, 2 for chrome ore, 4 for magnesite, 7 for asbestos, 4 for mica, 3 for soapstone, 4 for kaolin or china clay, 2 for ochres, 1 for limestone, 1 for slatestone, 1 for graphite and 1 for copper. Gold-mining operations were in progress only in the Mysore, Champion Reef, Nundydroog, Oorgaum and Balaghat blocks. The Champion Reef Gold Mining of India (Ltd.)—in liquidation—was reconstructed and a new company called "The Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (Ltd.)" was started and incorporated on the 31st October 1921. There was a marked decrease in the total output of gold except in the Balaghat and Oorgaum Mines, where there were small increases; and a steady drop in the price of the metal which reached a maximum of 112 *sh.* per fine ounce in July 1921 and a minimum of 99 *sh.* in December of the same year. The Nundydroog Mines showed an increase of 9,400 tons of ore reserves over that for the previous year, while the remaining four producers account for the total net decrease of 36,372 tons of which about 71 per cent was for the Champion Reef Mines alone. The total output of bar gold during 1921-22 was 420,867 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 2,83,36,500 against 442,110 ounces of the value of Rs. 2,96,49,891 and the amount of royalty paid to Government was Rs. 15,79,044 against Rs. 14,40,640 paid in 1920-21. An additional royalty of about Rs. 94 was also realised on the sale of slime supplied to the Kolar Brickmaking Company, Limited, by the Mysore Gold Mining Company. The following table shows in detail particulars about the

various other minerals extracted and the royalty payable to Government on each :—

No.	Name of the mineral	Number of mining leases	Number of prospecting licenses	Quantity extracted	Quantity exported or sold	Royalty payable to Government
						Rs.
1	Manganese	2	10	16,430 tons	16,937 tons	8,249
2	Chrome ore	8	1	4,206 ,,	8,323 ,,	6,243
3	Magnesite	4	4	1,775 ,,	1,852 ,,	1,157
4	Asbestos	1	6	184 ,,	12 ,, (sold).	83
	Mica		3	5,127 lbs. discs.	6,362 lbs. discs.	...
				1,490 lbs. sheets.	3,730 lbs. sheets.	...
				487 lbs. splittings.	487 lbs. splittings.	
				2 tons of powder 5 cwts. of waste.	1,034 lbs. of powder.	
6	Kaolin or China clay	3	10	2,275 tons of crude clay.	2,395 tons (removed).	1,575
7	Ochres		9	250 tons	40 tons (removed.)	50
8	Limetones		2	373 ,,	373 ,,	372
9	Soapstone		5	169 ,,	169 ,, (utilised).	212
10	Copper		2	40 ,,	.....	...
11	Slate		1	2½ ,,	.....	...
12	Graphite		2	20 ,,	.....	...

N.B.—Corundum was reserved by Government and hence no licenses were issued.

Inclusive of the balance of about Rs. 9,334 of the previous year, the total amount of royalty on minerals other than gold payable to Government was Rs. 27,414 of which a sum of Rs. 18,609 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,805 to be recovered.

56. Of the 501 candidates examined, four hundred and ninety qualified themselves for certificates. Of them 269 were mestries, 188 blasters, 21 engine drivers of the first class and 12 of the second class. The number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1921 was 25,596 as against 25,878 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 282. Of this number, 13,132 were employed underground and 10,212 on surface work in the gold mining area. There was a decrease in the number of fatal and serious accidents, being 173 against 264 during the year 1920; of them, 48 were fatal resulting in the death of 68 persons. In the 13 accidents due to rock-bursts 28 were killed. Under the scheme of compensation for injuries received in accidents, a sum of Rs. 1,60,336 was disbursed during 1921. Two persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and the rules framed thereunder and both were convicted. Less serious offences relating to 7 accidents were departmentally dealt with, involving the punishment of 8 persons by fines, dismissals or the cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

Inspection of Explosives. (Calendar year 1921).

57. The aggregate number of licenses issued during the year was 388 against 276 in 1920. The main magazines, the shaft-head and underground daily supply magazines and explosives stores on the Kolar Gold Fields and the magazines and licensed premises elsewhere, were all inspected in detail and the efficiency of the different varieties of lightning conductors on the various magazines was also tested. No case of any serious transgression of the conditions of storage of explosives was detected. The several stores and manufacturing places of explosives in the city of Bangalore and in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug were visited by the Inspector of Explosives and found in order. The total number of inspections of premises by the magistracy and the police was 484 against 433 showing an increase of 51. There were 33 accidents involving the death of 30 persons and serious injuries to 52 others as compared with 20 accidents causing death to 18 persons and injuries to 31 others during 1920. Out of the 16 accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields area, which resulted in the death of 13 persons and serious injuries to 16 others, 12 occurred underground and the remaining four on surface. During the celebration of " *Ramotsavam* " at Yedatore in the Mysore district on the 30th April 1921 a serious accident due to the explosion of a rocket caused the death of 8 persons besides inflicting severe injuries on 12 others. Prosecution was launched against persons involved in 5 accidents, as a result of which the blaster in the Kolar Gold Field accident, was

convicted and the two boys in the Kunigal accident were let off with a severe warning. Proceedings in the remaining three accidents were pending at the end of the year. Six accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields area were dealt with departmentally and the punishment varied from the entire cancellation of certificates to temporary suspensions for periods varying from three months to a month.

xii. Public Works.

(Report on the Administration of the Public Works Department for 1921-22.)

Administrative measures and changes.

58. The Yedatore construction division was converted into a channels division under the name of "Upper Channels Division," the existing Channels Division being re-named "Lower Channels Division", the one to look after the maintenance and distribution of water under the channels above the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir and the other to deal with the channels below the Reservoir. The Headquarters of the Gauging Division were shifted from Mysore to Krishnarajasagara to facilitate the disposal of questions relating to the *Rules of Regulation of the Reservoir*. The Headquarters Range and the new Palace Division at Mysore were amalgamated and formed into a division under the designation of "Mysore Special Division" to which were transferred all buildings in the city of Mysore.

General work of the department.

59. The plans and estimates for the construction of a reservoir across the Kumudvati at Anjanapur in the Shimoga district were almost completed. Projects were under preparation for the extension of the canals from the Vani Vilas Sagara and the construction of an *anicut* across the Veda river near Naranapur or Siddayanakote in the Chitaldrug district, for the construction of a new tank at Dalavoy near Singadahalli in the Tumkur district and for the construction of a bridge across the Kapila at T.-Narsipur in the Mysore district. Owing to financial difficulty the grants for works were greatly reduced and many large and incomplete works had to be allowed to go on slowly. One of the most important duties that devolved on the department during the year was the carrying out of special works in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They included bringing into condition 63 miles of road, erection of a camp at Karapur, arrangements at the Government House for accommodating the distinguished guest and works at Seringapatam.

Grant and outlay.

60. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 56,31,847 and the outlay to Rs. 52,12,766, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 4,19,601. A sum of Rs. 2,71,897 formed an additional item of expenditure incurred from contributions, etc., raising the total expenditure of the department to Rs. 54,84,663 during the year. The grant from State funds and the outlay amounted respectively to Rs. 45,59,200 and to Rs. 43,12,416, leaving a net lapse of Rs. 2,46,784. The total grant and outlay from local and other funds amounted respectively, to Rs. 10,72,647 and Rs. 9,00,350. The following are the details under the several fund heads :—

		Grant.	Outlay.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	State fund	45,59,200	43,12,416	
2.	Irrigation Cess fund	2,84,437	2,67,319	Local and other funds
3.	District fund	6,70,525	5,20,619	
4.	Village school fund	18,000	17,143	
5.	University fund	99,685	95,269	
6.	Contributions	..	2,71,897	

Irrigation works charged to revenue.

61. The total expenditure incurred on irrigation works (tanks and channels) amounted to Rs. 4,82,268. The more important of both classes of works which were completed or in progress were the following :—

(1) In the Hunsur taluk, the flanks were raised to the sanctioned level in the new tank under construction across the Vadli stream.

(2) In the Nagamangala taluk, work on the Manchipatna tank proper was completed, and the body wall of the waste weir was raised and water stored to that level in Bellur tank, besides the filling of two breaches in Dadaga tank.

(3) In the Nanjangud taluk, one of the damaged sluices was rebuilt in Kommankere tank.

(4) In the Kunigal taluk all works connected with the construction of a new sluice for the Deepambudi tank were completed.

(5) Some progress was made on the reconstruction of the waste weir of Gottikere tank in the Turuvekere sub-taluk, on diverting the floods of Krishnambudi stream in Hiriyur taluk, on constructing drainage works to pass the weir discharge across the irrigation channels of Ranikere tank in Challakere taluk, and on the construction of a high level canal from the Sowlanga tank in Honnali taluk.

(6) In the Mysore district, masonry works connected with the channel from the Bhrigu river *anicut* were completed for the first three miles and a portion of the Lakshmanpur anicut was raised to a height of 6 feet.

(7) Fair progress was made on the extension of the right bank low level canal from the Krishnarajasagara Dam in the Mysore district, and on the extension of Ramnathpur channel in the Hassan district: and in the Shimoga district, good progress was made on the channel excavation and raising the anicut under construction across the river Bhadra.

A sum of Rs. 68,595 was expended on the operations carried on under the inor Tanks Restoration Scheme.

62. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was about 036 miles, *viz.*, 221 miles in the Mysore and 55 miles in the Hassan district, besides 0 miles in the Krishnarajasagara circle. In all cases of damages to irrigation orks, the situation was promptly dealt with. The total area brought under the ock system of irrigation under the Vani Vilas Sagara at the end of the year was ,111 acres, the area irrigated during both the seasons of the year being 11,371, res.

63. The total expenditure on original buildings and repairs amounted to Civil Works Buildings.
s. 8,71,477, of which a sum of Rs. 7,12,281 was spent on buildings original. The ore important works completed or in progress were, *in Bangalore*, constructing a ew building to locate certain central departmental offices; an additional block buildings in the compound of the District Office; Science Laboratory for the ollegiate High School; an out-patients' dispensary at the Victoria Hospital; *in Mysore*, providing sanitary fittings to and improving the Government House; nstruction of the new Collegiate High School; additions to the Krishnarajendra ospital; a new residential block and a new office block to the Palace; the new ansion near the Lalitadri Hills; construction of the South Gate of the Fort; *Seringapatam* improvements to the Daria Dowlat Bagh; in Chikmagalur, ditional wards and an operation theatre for the Civil Hospital; and in *Channa-atna*, a hostel to the High School. The outlay on repairs was Rs. 1,59,196. epairs to the Government House and Krishnarajendra and Vani Vilas Hospitals t Mysore and the Gumbuz at Seringapatam formed the large works in hand. All overnment buildings were maintained in a fair state of repair.

64. The total outlay on communications amounted to Rs. 6,91,768, of which, Communications.
sum of Rs. 51,550 was spent on original works and Rs. 6,40,218 on repairs. The ore important works completed or in progress were :—

In the Mysore district.—Improving the Chamundi Hill road.

In the Hassan district.—A new road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna.

In the Kadur district.—Widening the Balehonnur-Magundi-Balur road and the Tarikere-Mangalore road by the side of the Narasimharajapura Tramway.

In the Shimoga district—Widening the bridle path on the Talguppa-Aralgode extension between Heddense and the Ghat head, and from the Ghat head at Kogaru to the Mysore frontier; a bridge on the Tirthahalli-Hulihal road.

65. State roads of the length of 2,045 miles were maintained during the ear, of which 1,911 miles were metalled. Extraordinary special repairs were arried out to some of the roads in the Mysore district, in connection with His oyal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit.

66. The total outlay on Miscellaneous Public Improvements (original and Miscellaneous public improvements.
epairs) amounted to Rs. 3,42,447. Activities under this head included improve-
nent of towns, construction of sewerage and drainage and works connected with
vater-supply. Some of the more important of them completed or in progress were
anitary improvements to Shimoga town; construction of storm water drains in
he Bangalore city extensions; improvements to the water-supply systems of the

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Bangalore and Mysore cities; and constructing a canopy over the statue of His Highness the late Maharaja at Mysore. The bulk of the expenditure under the head repairs, amounting to Rs. 1,89,702, was incurred on the maintenance of the two water-supply installations—(*a*) the Chamarajendra Water Works of the Bangalore city; and (*b*) the Vani Vilas Water Works of the Mysore city.

(*a*) The total outlay on account of the Chamarajendra Water Works amounted to Rs. 2,09,170. The quantity of water pumped from the City head works was 489 million gallons and from those of the Civil and Military Station 623 million gallons. The total quantity received at the Combined Jewell Filters was 1,112 million gallons. The quantity of water returned after treatment was 480 million gallons to the City reservoir and 604 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station reservoir and the total consumption in the City during the year was 494 million gallons or a daily average of 11·79 gallons per head of the City population. The number of house connections increased from 3,181 to 3,579.

(*b*) The expenditure on the Vani Vilas Water Works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,441. The quantity of water pumped was 522 million gallons. The daily consumption in the City amounted to an average of 16½ gallons per head which is nearly 1½ times the corresponding figure for the Bangalore city. The number of house service connections increased from 1,879 to 2,156.

67. The outlay on the maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (which is charged to a separate major head) amounted to Rs. 1,24,025. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 449 million gallons, of which, 360 million gallons were supplied to the various mining companies, 18 million gallons to Robertsonpet and 14 million gallons to other consumers.

Military works.

68. The outlay under this head was Rs. 43,876. The only important work in hand was the reconstruction of the Barr Lines at Kolar which was completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 30,152 was incurred under repairs.

Krishnarajasagara and allied works (Capital outlay not charged to Revenue).

69. The expenditure under this head stood at Rs. 5,89,713. Substantial progress was made during the year on the construction of the masonry dam. The level of masonry in several places was raised to a height of 107 feet above the river bed and the length of the dam was extended by 400 feet towards the north, making up a total length of 6,100 feet. The necessary protective works to prevent the deep scour extending towards the toe of the dam at the site of the bye-wash were constructed and a flood of 7 feet over the weir gap in the centre of the dam and a depth of 6 feet on the bye-wash was passed quite safely. Fair progress was made on the allied channel works, *viz.*, (1) High Level Canal Survey, (2) Low Level Canal, North Bank, (3) Low Level Canal, South Bank, (4) Chamaraja Right Bank Canal, (5) Mandagere channel, and (6) Hemagiri channel.

70. The regulation at the reservoir was conducted according to the rules agreed upon with the Madras Government. The floods began about the 20th July and continued till about the 30th August 1921. The highest flood level reached was 89·28 feet just after the midnight of the 31st July 1921. In the months of September and October 1921, the weir discharged again and the discharge continued for 10 and 4 days respectively. The storage was more than sufficient to meet the requirements of power generation, hot weather irrigation and feeding the two low level canals. The lowest level to which the reservoir dropped was 56·26 feet.

Local funds and contributions.

71. A sum of Rs. 2,26,572 was expended from the grant under the Irrigation Cess fund on the repair of major tanks and maintenance of river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts. From the grant under the District funds, an expenditure of Rs. 47,827 was incurred on original works relating entirely to communications, and Rs. 3,95,297 on repairs relating to the special repairs and maintenance of district roads, third class travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges, etc., throughout the State and the annual maintenance of the Robertsonpet Water Works on the Kolar Gold Fields. The total length of district roads maintained during the year was 3,567 miles, of which 1,754 miles were metalled. The works carried on from the grant under Village School Fund consisted of the construction or improvement of elementary school buildings in different parts of the State. Original works at an outlay of Rs. 68,550 from the grant under the University Fund were the construction of University buildings at Mysore and Bangalore. The expenditure under the head contributions on works and repairs was Rs. 2,11,493;

of which Rs. 4,338 was spent under Irrigation, Rs. 54,834 under Civil Buildings and Rs. 1,51,266 under miscellaneous public improvements. The expenditure under Irrigation was met from money contributions made by the raiyats towards the restoration or repair of tanks and channels. The works under Civil Buildings related to the repair and construction of Muzrai buildings and other works of a public or charitable nature, while those under Miscellaneous public improvements represent mainly the water-supply works carried out for the municipalities.

Establishment and Tools and Plant.

72. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 11,83,932 against a modified grant of Rs. 11,98,264, resulting in a saving of Rs. 14,332. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all heads was 27·0 per cent. The outlay on Tools and Plant was Rs. 37,019 against a modified grant of Rs. 39,287, resulting in a saving of Rs. 2,268.

xiii. Electrical Department.

(Report on the Administration of the Electrical Department for 1921-22.)

Grant and outlay.

73. The total final grant for the year was Rs. 48,46,500 and the actual outlay against the above grant was Rs. 48,60,398. A sum of Rs. 25,15,326 was spent on capital works, Rs. 12,22,787 represented working expenses and depreciation charges, etc., and Rs. 11,22,285 were spent on works to be debited to the depreciation fund, the maintenance of telephones and other miscellaneous items. An additional sum of Rs. 1,37,891 was spent on works of other departments, and of private bodies, which included also an expenditure of Rs. 26,693 incurred during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mysore.

Capital Works.

74. The most important of the capital works, including contribution works, that were completed, or were in progress, during the year, were:—

(1) Electrification of the Bethamangala Pumping Station.
(2) Electric installation at the Bhadravati Iron Works.
(3) Changing over the Mysore Transmission Line to 35,000 volts and the installation of a 300 K. W. motor generator set in the receiving station.
(4) Installing a 2,000,000 gallon pumping set in the Belgola Pumping Station.
(5) VI Installation Works at Sivasamudram.
(6) Extension of the Interior Power and Lighting in Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields; and of street lights also in the first two places.
(7) Increasing the capacity of the Mysore Receiving Station from 300 to 450 K. W. so as to ensure service for the rapidly growing number of consumers.
(8) Installing three 75 K. W. transformers in the Mysore Development Syndicate.
(9) Installing lights in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.
(10) Constructing a third set of 16 new cooly blocks at Sivasamudram.

Power and Plant.

75. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram increased to 125,215,048 units from 114,085,160 in the previous year. Of this, 102,588,598 units were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields (inclusive of the quantity supplied to the mining companies), 16,870,256 units to Bangalore and 5,756,194 units to the Mysore city. The royalty payable to the Government of Madras on one-half of the power generated during the year at Rs. 5 per horse-power was Rs. 47,902 against Rs. 43,644 in the previous year.

Lighting and Power Installations.

76. At the close of June 1922 there were 204 power service installations as against 200 in the preceding year. Of these, 146 were in Bangalore, 55 in Mysore City and 3 on the Kolar Gold Fields. There were in all 4,603 street lights and 6,357 interior lighting installations. Of the former, 2,690 were in Bangalore, 1,734 in the Mysore city and 179 on the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the interior lighting installations, there were 4,986 in Bangalore city and the Civil and Military Station, 1,264 in the Mysore city and 107 on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Interruptions and accidents.

77. There were 226 interruptions as against 236 in the previous year, the average duration of each interruption being 4·36 minutes as against 10 minutes in 1920-21. Five of these interruptions were due to generation station trouble, as against 41 in the year previous. In addition to these, there were 4 pre-arranged

shut-downs on account of alterations and repairs. There were three accidents during the year, resulting in the death of three persons.

Finance.

78. Out of the total working expenses of Rs. 12,22,787, the actual operation and maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 7,50,334, being 19·83 per cent of the gross revenue receipts as against 26·12 per cent in the previous year. Including the arrears of Rs. 4,59,130 brought forward from the close of 1920-21, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 44,04,005, of which a sum of Rs. 37,83,420 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,20,585 at the end of the year. The total capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,67,89,759. The gross earnings from the scheme since its inception amounted to Rs. 4,15,63,025, including a sum of Rs. 15,96,133 being the interest accrued on the balances at the credit of the depreciation fund. Deducting from the gross earnings Rs. 1,41,93,414 being the working expenses and depreciation fund and Rs. 74,99,391 being the interest on the capital outlay up to the end of the year, the total net profit realised from the commencement of the scheme was Rs. 1,98,70,220. Deducting again from this net profit a sum of Rs. 17,05,739 representing the share of revenue creditable to the Krishnarajasagara Works, the net surplus was Rs. 1,81,64,481.

xiv. Railways.

(Report on the Administration of Railways for 1921-22.)

Departmental changes.

79. The main departmental changes introduced during the year were:—

(1) The appointment of the Railway Secretary as Agent and Engineer-in-Chief in addition to his duties as Secretary for Railways and his continuance also as Traffic Manager till the 6th June 1922.

(2) The appointment of a lent officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways as Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways, from the 6th June 1922, for a period of two years.

(3) The abolition of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Construction and Open Lines and Surveys, from the 1st July 1921.

(4) The formation of a Special Works Division for carrying out certain large open line capital works.

Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

80. The length of the open lines belonging to the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was the same as in the previous year, *viz*:—

	Miles.
Broad Gauge	9·88
Metre Gauge	261·60
Total ...	271·48

Lines opened during the year

81. No new lines were opened for passenger traffic during the year. A portion of the Kemmangundi-Bhadravati Tramway (2′—0″ gauge), that is, from Bhadravati to Ranganhalli, a length of 12 miles and a section of the Agasanhadlu-Bhadravati Tramway (2′—0″ gauge) to a distance of 10 miles from Bhadravati were opened for fuel traffic on the 1st April 1922.

Lines under construction.

82. The construction of the two tramways (2′—0″ gauge), *viz.*, Kemmangundi-Bhadravati Tramway (22·96 miles) and Agasanhadlu-Bhadravati Tramway (24·50 miles) was in progress and the lines are now almost completed.

Surveys and investigation of new projects.

83. The project estimates for the following tramways required in connection with the Iron Works have been submitted to Government:—

		Miles.
1.	Bhadravati-Joldhal	18·64
2.	Narasimharajapura-Chikagrahar	11·53
3.	Hebbe-Sheregola	2·00
4.	Hebbe-Talebidarahalla section of Hebbe-Muthodi Tramway	4·68
5.	Nelagudde-Burz Tramway	4·73
6.	Umblebyle-Chornedhalli	4·41
7.	Gangur-Hudikere East	3·60

84. During the year, there were on the lines worked by the State and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 32 derailments, 15 parting of trains, 36 accidents to persons, 52 engine failures, 185 accidents to cattle and other minor accidents. Accidents.

85. The gross receipts from the Railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 39,42,399 as against Rs. 37,97,215 (revised figures) in 1920-21, showing an increase of Rs. 1,45,184. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 28,03,122 as against Rs. 25,46,063. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,39,277 as against Rs. 12,51,152 thus giving a percentage return of 6·06 as against 6·83 on the capital outlay. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1922 on these lines was Rs. 1,88,02,176. Deducting from the net earnings the share payable to the working agency, *viz.*, Rs. 49,159 and the interest charges amounting to Rs. 8,27,384 on the capital provided by the Company and the State after the year 1907, the net profit to the State was Rs. 2,62,734 as against Rs. 4,94,919 (revised figures) in 1920-21. State lines worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Receipts and working expenses.

86. (i) Kolar District Board Railway (Bowringpet to Chikballapur).

(ii) Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway (Bangalore to Chikballapur). Aided lines worked by the State.

The gross earnings of the Kolar District Board Railway amounted to Rs. 2,07,784 and the net earnings to Rs. 23,675 against Rs. 33,364 in 1920-21 which represents 1·08 per cent of the capital outlay of Rs. 21,86,114 against 1·56 per cent of the previous year. The total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year 1921-22 on the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway was Rs. 12,88,156 and the gross earnings during the year were Rs. 1,87,366. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 23,585 against Rs. 26,078 in 1920-21 representing 1·83 per cent of the total capital outlay against 2·05 per cent in the previous year.

87. The gross and net earnings of the lines owned and worked by the State amounted to Rs. 30,04,082 and Rs. 3,64,327 respectively and these represent 11·19 and 1·36 per cent respectively on the capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year 1921-22.

88. The annexed table gives statistics for two years of the working of the various sections by the State :—

Statistics of Working.

Section	Year	Mileage open at the end of each year	Total capital outlay including suspense to end of each year, *i.e.*, outlay on (i) lines open and (ii) lines partly or wholly under construction	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Percentage of net capital outlay given in col. 4	Earnings per mile per week	Proportion of expenses to earnings
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1. Mysore-Arsikere Railway.	1920-21	102·95	1,13,07,259	4,95,406	79,929	·71	93	83·86
	1921-22	102·95	1,25,31,598	5,84,642	65,578	·52	109	88·78
2. Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway.	1920-21	26·60	6,59,981	38,488	5,357	·81	28	86·08
	1921-22	26·60	7,02,511	41,220	26,311	3·74	30	88·79
3. Mysore-Bangalore Section.	1920-21	86·03	54,96,077	14,57,893	2,45,412	4·47	326	83·16
	1921-22	86·03	55,47,608	15,05,488	1,87,241	3·20	337	87·56
4. Mysore-Nanjangud Section.	1920-21	15·80	6,60,992	1,09,895	19,875	3·01	134	81·91
	1921-22	15·80	6,60,992	1,02,210	12,327	1·86	131	87·93
5. Birur-Shimoga Section	1920-21	37·92	24,46,427	3,12,497	42,892	1·71	158	86·29
	1921-22	37·92	24,61,046	3,27,647	40,862	1·66	166	87·52

89. During the year the amount of capital expenditure incurred on railways under construction was Rs. 19,767 and on surveys Rs. 4,501. Capital outlay on lines under construction and on surveys

xv. Post and Telegraph Offices.

90. Post and Telegraph arrangements in the State were as usual under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India. The total number of post offices in the State at the commencement of the year was 494. During the year 1921-22, one sub-office was closed and ten branch offices were opened. On the 30th June 1922, there were 4 head offices, 106 sub-offices and 393 branch offices, the total number being 503. Though there were no telegraph offices exclusively as such, the number of combined Post and Telegraph Offices was 64. The existing Postal and Telegraph facilities in the State are found to be quite inadequate and the rate of increase is not commensurate with the needs of the people and the demands of the administration. It is expected that there will be improvement in this direction very soon.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

i. Revenue and Finance.

[NOTE.—*The figures in this section and in appendix XXII are based on the Comptroller's report, while the figures appearing in other sections of this Report are from departmental reports.*]

1. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,20,79,336 against Rs. 1,07,43,864 in 1920-21.

2. The total demand under all heads of revenue for the year under report including the arrears of the previous year was Rs. 3,61,35,679 against Rs. 3,51,12,672 in 1920-21. Deducting remissions amounting to Rs. 14,11,025, the demand was Rs. 3,47,24,654 against Rs. 3,50,09,748 in the previous year. The total collection during 1921-22 against this demand was Rs. 3,12,05,389 against Rs. 3,13,12,665 (revised figures) in 1920-21. The outstanding balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,19,265.

3. The noticeable variations under receipts as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

(i) *Land Revenue—Increase* Rs. 7,33,225.

The increase is due to larger collections of arrears relating to previous years.

(ii) *Mining Revenue—Increase* Rs. 1,27,509.

The higher rate obtained for gold sold during the year and the rise in the rupee equivalent of sterling account for the increase in revenue though there was a fall in the quantity of fine gold sold as compared with the previous year.

(iii) *Forest Revenue—Decrease* Rs. 10,12,570.

The decrease is under 'sandalwood' in consequence of the Sandal Oil Factory having purchased less wood than in the previous year owing to the slump in the market for sandal oil and reduction in rates paid for.

(iv) *Excise Revenue—Decrease* Rs. 1,20,217.

The arrack revenue realisations under shop rent were less than that of the previous year by Rs. 2·68 lakhs. This was however partly compensated by less expenditure under 'refunds.'

(v) *Stamp Revenue—Increase* Rs. 38,485.

The increase was mainly under court-fee stamps. There was a fall of Rs. 34,706 under "Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents."

(vi) *Miscellaneous other receipts—Increase* Rs. 6,08,298.

The receipts from Income and Miscellaneous taxes exceeded those of the previous year by 7·55 lakhs of which 4·58 lakhs was under 'Recoveries from profits of Mining Companies.' The income-tax on other items was more by two lakhs. There was also an increase of 1·20 lakhs under Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures' due to the revision of tariff rates. There were also appreciable increases under 'Stationery and Printing' and 'Army' due to receipts on account of printing works executed for the State Railway Department and the Mysore University and stationery supplied to them. The increased receipts under 'Army' were due to larger sale of foals. These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases under 'Miscellaneous' and 'Education.' The decrease under 'Miscellaneous' was mainly due to adjustment of receipts realised on account of acreage contributions on lands under the Krishnaraja Sagara Works which were taken as a reduction of the capital expenditure of the project.

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(vii) *Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—Increase* Rs. 83,090.

The increase is mainly under 'Interest on Capital' for sandal oil factories owing to the enhancement in the rate of interest. The receipts under 'Agriculture' in 1920-21 included Sericultural receipts, which were classified during the year on the expenditure side as a deduction from the expenditure relating to sericulture.

(viii) *Commercial Services—Net decrease* Rs. 5,64,938.

The net decrease is the combined result of increases under certain heads and decreases under other heads as explained below:—

The increase in the rupee equivalent of sterling revenue realised in England and the enhancement of rates since July 1921 for power supplied in Mysore and Bangalore, account for the increase under 'Electrical and Krishnarajasagara Works.' Under 'Railways' the decrease was largely the result of increased working expenses on account of heavy charges on renewals. The rupee equivalent of the amount of guaranteed interest paid in England in sterling was also higher on account of the fall in the exchange rate. The loss under sandal oil factories was due to the old stock of oil manufactured from wood, for which the factories had paid at higher rates, having had to be sold during the year at reduced rates. The total net loss to the end of the year on the working of the concerns managed by the Department of Industries and Commerce was written off during the year.

(ix) *Debt heads—Increase* Rs. 46,60,173.

The sum shown under 'Debt' represents the amount of 7 per cent and 6½ per cent State loans floated during the year. The increases under 'Savings bank deposits' and 'Local and other funds' are due to the fact that withdrawals on account of conversions to State loans floated were less than that of the previous year. The large amount of the credit under 'Advances' is due to writing off of losses outstanding under concerns managed by the Industries and Commerce Department, sale proceeds of the Metal Factory and the transfer to the Service Head of the amount outstanding under Military equipment account. The increase under loans represents larger collections under land improvement and takavi loans, loans for purchase of machinery and repayment of advances to Government servants for 6¼ per cent State loan.

4. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the year 1921-22 under service and capital heads amounted to Rs. 4,40,41,818 as against Rs. 4,43,20,791 in the previous year. The total disbursements under all heads, including debt heads, were Rs. 5,35,25,867 against Rs. 4,94,24,022 in 1920-21.

5. The noticeable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

(i) *Revenue Collection Charges—Decrease* Rs. 2,52,376.

The reduction during the year in the rate of high price allowances allowed to establishments mainly accounts for the decrease under all the heads. The expenditure on conservancy and works in the Forest Department was reduced during the year. The decrease under Stamps is due to no purchases having been made of water-marked paper, the stock on hand being found sufficient.

(ii) *Administration—Increase* Rs. 2,59,428.

Though there are decreases under all heads as a result of the reduction in the rates of high price allowances referred to above, these have been counterbalanced by increased expenditure under 'General Administration' 'Stationery and 'Printing' and 'Army.' The expenditure in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, additional grants given to the Palace to meet arrears of expenditure under Military, the transfer from debt head to service head of charges that were outstanding under Military Equipment account and the additional expenditure incurred under Stationery and Printing to meet arrear bills account for the net increase under this head.

(iii) *Public Instruction—Decrease* Rs. 6,21,082.

The grant to the Mysore University was reduced during the year by 1½ lakhs, the reduction being mostly under buildings. The expenditure under Primary Education for 1920-21 includes additional grant to village school fund to adjust the debit balance that was outstanding under the fund and this mainly accounts for the decrease of about 2¼ lakhs under this head. The reduction in the rate of high

price allowances granted to the subordinate officers of the department considerably reduced the expenditure of the year. There were however increases under Secondary education, Training institutions, Technical education, Women's education, and special Communities' education, on account of general expansion.

(iv) *Medical Charges—Decrease* Rs. 64,292.

The expenditure under Hospitals and Dispensaries increased during the year by ·84 lakh ; this was however counterbalanced by diminution of expenditure on purchase of medicines from Europe and by reductions in the rate of high price allowances granted to officials.

(v) *Commercial Services—Increase* Rs. 2,04,354.

Leaving, out of account, the credit of eight lakhs under Industrial Investment in the previous year, there was a decrease in the total expenditure during the year of Rs. 5,95,646. This was mainly due to decrease in outlay under the Krishnarajasagara and the Mysore Iron Works. The increases under other heads *viz.*, Railways and Tramways and Electrical Works represent the progress of expenditure under the Iron Works Tramways and the VI Installation Works.

Public Works—Decrease Rs. 6,07,174.

The decrease represents mainly less expenditure incurred on original works—Civil Buildings.

(vi) *Pensions—Decrease* Rs. 1,00,112.

Though there was an increase of about a lakh of rupees in the amount of superannuation and retired allowances paid during the year, the net decrease was due to the stoppage of the payment of commuted value of pensions under which there was an expenditure of 2·13 lakhs in the previous year.

(vii) *Miscellaneous—Increase* Rs. 8,96,844.

The increase is mainly under Sinking Fund and Interest on debt and other obligations. Additional provision had to be made under Sinking Fund to the extent of the Reserve, ear-marked for Sinking Fund purposes. The increase under interest payments is due to the increased public debt and to the incidental charges incurred on the loans floated during the year. These increases were partly set off by decreases under other items; the noticeable decreases being under Economic Conference, Industries and Commerce, and Grants for Public Improvements, due to less expenditure incurred on developments, demonstration and experimental works, and to reduction in the grant allowed for the Mysore City Improvement works, respectively. The small decreases under other heads represent the savings due to reduction in the rate of high price allowances granted to officials. As a result of the transfer of the expenditure on surveys, incurred in previous years, to the capital accounts of the respective projects, during the year, the net expenditure under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure and Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure are *minus* Rs. 10,416 and *minus* Rs. 3,533, respectively

(viii) *Debt Heads—Increase* Rs. 43,80,817.

The investments held in securities had been depleted in previous years as they had to be sold to meet expenditure on capital outlay ; and in order to replenish them a large amount of the collections received from the loans floated in the year was invested in Government of India Securities. A sum of about ten lakhs was debited to the Electrical Works Depreciation Fund on account of expenditure incurred on renewals of old machinery, plant, etc. This accounts for the increase of expenditure under Reserve Funds. The amount charged to Suspense represents mostly that outstanding at the credit of the account, war bonds and fixed deposits receipts tendered as subscription to the 6¼ per cent State loan floated during the previous year and adjusted in the following year. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,38,65,861 of which Rs. 45,67,300 were in State treasuries, Rs. 91,76,826 in banks in India and Rs. 1,36,335 under remittances in transit. The overdraft at Messrs. Coutts & Co., was £945-7-8 or Rs. 14,608-11-10 converted at 1*s*—3$\frac{7}{32}$*d*. per rupee. The total nominal value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 141·61 lakhs.

ii. Excise.

(Report on the Administration of the Excise Department for 1921-22.)

General.

6. The principal administrative measures of the year were :—

(1) Issue of rules for the supply of rectified spirits, free of duty, for industrial purposes.

(2) Revision of the rules regarding the sale of opium and dangerous drugs in order to give effect to the provisions of the International Opium Convention.

(3) Revision of the rules relating to denatured spirits.

(4) Reduction of clerical and menial establishments of the District Excise Offices in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur, consequent on the abolition of those offices, and the provision of the necessary clerical establishment in the Revenue Sub-Division Offices as well as the appointment of four Headquarter Inspectors in those districts.

(5) Sanction to the publication of an Excise Intelligence Gazette as a supplement to the *Mysore Police Gazette.*

Country spirits.

7. The year opened with a stock of 20,466 gallons of spirits, and the quantity manufactured during the year amounted to 435,556 gallons. Out of the aggregate of 456,022 gallons, the quantity supplied to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and that issued in the State amounted to 442,557 gallons, excluding 2,940 gallons on account of wastage and the quantity utilised for methylation ; and the balance at the close of the year was 10,525 gallons. The number of bonded depots, for the stocking of liquors and their supply to retail shops, remained the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 63. The following statement shows particulars in regard to the various kinds of liquors and intoxicating drugs sold during the year, as compared with 1920-21 :—

Liquors and drugs.

Kind of Liquor or Drug	Number of licenses held or shops kept for sale		Total amount of consumption		Incidence of consumption per head of population	
	1920–21	1921–22	1920–21	1921–22	1920–21	1921–22
1. Country spirits—			(in gallons)			
(*a*) Arrack ...	615	609	350,607	313,949	3·2	2·8
(*b*) Special Liquors ...	41	46	15,817	13,724	..	..
2. Toddy—						
(*a*) Date ...	2,117	2,110	456,627	436,333	3·6	3·3
(*b*) Bagani ...	528	518				
3. Country Malt Liquors—						
(*a*) Beer ...	4	4	14,602	18,783	..	..
(*b*) Akkibhoja ...	33	33	..	..	..	..
4. Foreign Liquors ...	66	40	20,537	18,746	..	..
5. Intoxicating Drugs—			(in seers.)			
(*a*) Ganja ...	254	254	14,753	14,646	0·02 tola	0·02 tola
(*b*) Majum ...	There were no sales of this drug during the year.					
(*c*) Opium ...	99	97	1,559	1,565	0·02 tola	0·02 tola

Except in the case of beer and opium, there was decrease all round, whether judged from the number of shops licensed for the sale of liquors or the total quantity of liquor consumed, or the incidence of consumption. The following figures show that this decline is also perceptible in the number of trees tapped for toddy :—

Year	Date	Cocoanut	Bagani
1920–21	425,934	15,933	14,760
1921–22	408,161	15,230	12,957

8. The increase in regard to beer was very largely contributed (82 p.c.) by the Kolar Gold Fields, which also showed, as compared with the previous year, an increase (of 58 p.c.) in the sale of opium, which is attributed to smuggling for purposes of export and not for actual local consumption. Exclusive of licenses held by medical practitioners, chemists and druggists and of the shops for the sale of methylated spirits, the total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 3,728 working out on an average to one shop for every 4 villages and every 1,572 persons, as against one shop for every 4 villages and every 1,494 persons.

Offences.

9. The number of reported cases of breach of license conditions and other excise offences was 2,555 (involving 3,541 persons), which with the previous year's balance made a total of 3,026 cases (involving 4,246 persons) to be dealt with. Disposals during the year amounted to 2,437 cases involving 3,243 persons, the pendency being 532 cases involving 910 persons before departmental officers and 57 cases involving 93 persons before magistrates. A sum of Rs. 983 was disbursed on account of rewards and the amount of compensation levied was Rs. 8,293 against Rs. 8,386 in the previous year. The relation between this Bureau and similar Bureaus in British India was cordial and the co-operation of those was secured through the Hon'ble the British Resident to carry on the work successfully. The staff were liberally rewarded by the Civil and Military Station authorities and the Government of Madras for taking part in the detection of smuggling in those areas.

Excise Intelligence Bureau.

Measures to check the drink habit.

10. The Excise Licensing Board at Bangalore met twice in the year and ordered the closure of an arrack shop and one foreign liquor shop and the shifting of another arrack shop to a new locality. The Board at the Kolar Gold Fields met once and refused to sanction a proposal for the re-opening of an arrack shop. The Mysore Board held three meetings and ordered a change in the location of two arrack shops. The Excise Advisory Committees, sanctioned as an experimental measure in 1918 in respect of district headquarters (other than Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields) for determining the number and location of excise shops, were ordered to be continued on a temporary basis for a further period of two years. The Committees at Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga did useful work and as a result thereof the re-opening of a special liquor shop was declined in Kolar, the shifting of a toddy shop to a new locality was recommended in Hassan, and one arrack shop was closed and a toddy shop was shifted to a new locality in Shimoga. In all, 6 arrack and 7 toddy shops as well as 2 shops for the sale of opium were closed during the year. The special liquor shops located in areas (other than taluk headquarters) in the *malnad* taluks of the Kadur district were abolished with effect from the 1st July 1922. The working hours of liquor shops other than toddy, which were from 9-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. were further curtailed and fixed from 11 A.M. to 8 P.M. The rate of duty of Rs. 6 on arrack of 35° under proof was raised, with effect from the 1st July 1922, to Rs. 6-8-0 in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Bowringpet taluk and from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 5-8-0 in other places. The rates of duty in the following cases were also enhanced from the same date:—

(*a*) Opium from Rs. 60 to Rs. 63, issue price per seer.

(*b*) Country beer from 0-6-6 to 0-8-0 per gallon.

(*c*) Tree Tax—

Date from Rs. 2-4-0 to 2-8-0 per tree.
Bagani from Rs. 2-0-0 to 2-4-0 ,,
Cocoanut from Rs. 6-0-0 (per year) to 4-8-0 per tree per half year.

Inspection.

11. All the taluk, range and sub-range offices were inspected by the respective District Excise Officers or the Sub-Division Officers in charge of excise work, except, by the officers at Dodballapur, Shimoga, Sagar and Chitaldrug. Ninety per cent of the excise shops were inspected in Closepet and 22 per cent in Shimoga.

Finance.

12. The total demand under excise revenue, including the previous year's arrears of Rs. 2,90,097, amounted to Rs. 85,92,024 against Rs. 84,27,577 in the previous year; and the total collections to Rs. 81,69,024, including a sum of Rs. 1,641 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,23,000 at the close of the year. The total current demand fell from Rs. 83,33,012* to Rs. 83,01,927.

* Revised figures.

The actual collection was 95·07 per cent of the total demand against 96·8 per cent in 1920-21. The incidence of excise revenue per head of the population was Rs. 1-6-4 against Rs. 1-6-2 † in the preceding year. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 4,50,324 as against Rs. 4,91,934, being 5·5 per cent of the entire collections. The surplus excise revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 77,17,059 against Rs. 76,34,528 in 1920-21. The year was one of exceptional difficulty for the collection of excise revenue owing to the temperance propaganda in certain places in the State as part of the non-co-operation movement in British India. Nevertheless there was no appreciable reduction in the revenue derived by the sale of intoxicants in the State, though there was considerable fall in consumption.

iii. Income-Tax.

(Report on the Administration of the Income-Tax Department for 1921-22.)

13. The Excise Commissioner continued to be also the Commissioner of Income-Tax. A scheme for training probationers in income-tax work was sanctioned and a batch of six probationers were under training during the year. The Taluk Amildars were made responsible for preparing the preliminary lists of assessees and furnishing them to the Collectors concerned before the 15th July of every year. The total demand under income-tax for the year was Rs. 17,85,469 against Rs. 10,12,953 in the previous year and the collections amounted to Rs. 14,32,000 or 82·2 per cent of the entire demand. The number of individuals and companies assessed was 4,318 and 59 with a tax of Rs. 4,82,568 and Rs. 7,83,477, respectively, against 3,563 and 75 with a tax of Rs. 4,33,991 and Rs. 5,98,962 in 1920-21. The average incidence of taxation per head of population and per tax-payer was Re. 0-4-10 and Rs. 407-14-8, respectively, or 2 annas and Rs. 174-2-10, leaving out of account the tax paid by companies. The proportion of persons assessed to the population of the State was 1 in 1,338 as against 1 in 1,610 in the preceding year. Refunds involving a sum of Rs. 258-12-7 were granted in 22 cases during the year. The proportion of penalties to the total collections was ·41 per cent as against ·33 per cent in 1920-21. There were two cases of prosecutions instituted during the year and they were compounded, the assessees concerned having subsequently paid the tax imposed. The percentage of warrants of demand and other coercive processes issued to the total number of assessees was 45·05. Thirty-two of the collectors' offices were inspected during the year and necessary instructions issued for improving the work of collection. The expenditure incurred on account of assessment and collection of the tax during the year was Rs. 52,635 or 3·67 per cent of the collections against 6 per cent in 1920-21.

iv. Stamps.

(Report on the Working of the Stamp Department for 1921-22.)

14. In the Central Depôt there were in stock at the beginning of the year 3,337,023 (revised figures) stamps of all kinds of the value of Rs. 42,95,285, (revised figures) to which were added 3,532,318 stamps of the value of Rs. 13,64,067 received from the Stamp Manufactory. Thus the total number of stamps in the Depôt during the year was 6,869,341 of the value of Rs. 56,59,352. Of these, 3,137,291 stamps of the value of Rs. 21,37,321 were issued to local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the supervisor of the Stamp Superintendent's Office, leaving a balance of 3,732,050 stamps of the value of Rs. 35,22,031. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps rose to Rs. 16,75,061 from Rs. 16,16,030 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to enhanced receipts under court fee stamps, which in turn are attributed to the gradual revival of agricultural, commercial and other activities from the depression into which they had fallen on account of the European War and other causes. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 84,968 as against Rs. 1,19,094 showing a net decrease of Rs. 34,126 which is due to there being no purchase of

† Calculated according to the Census figures of 1921.

water-marked paper during the year. Most of the offices and courts in the Hassan, Kadur and Kolar districts were inspected by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps. There were no prosecutions under the stamp law during the year. The question of improving the stamp revenue of the State by increasing the rates of duties payable under the Stamp and Court Fees Regulations was under the consideration of Government.

v. State Life Insurance.

15. There were 2,917 proposals as against 2,149 in the previous year Of these, 1,211 for first insurance and 916 for further insurance or 2,127 in all were accepted; 228 were rejected (80 temporarily on medical grounds and 148 finally on medical and other grounds) and 532 were pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the 2,127 proposals accepted, policies were issued in 1,744 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 17,81,919 on a monthly premium of Rs. 6,249-8-0 and the first premium remained to be paid in the remaining 383 cases. Three hundred and sixty-three policies held by 136 persons assuring Rs. 1,66,859 (including reversionary bonus addition) matured consequent on the insured attaining 55 years; 48 persons holding 86 policies assuring Rs. 56,786 (including reversionary bonus addition) surrendered their policies; 134 persons holding 303 policies assuring Rs. 1,55,014 (inclusive of reversionary bonus addition) died.

16. The opening balance at the credit of the fund on the 1st July 1921 was Rs. 52,24,995. The income during the year inclusive of interest amounted to Rs. 8,37,340, of which, a sum of Rs. 6,34,153 represented premium receipts and the balance of Rs. 3,187, the cost of the State Loan Bonds purchased. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,36,674 of which, a sum of Rs. 4,09,664 was spent in payment of assurances and purchase of bonds, etc., and a sum of Rs. 27,010 on management. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 56,25,661. The percentages of the total expenditure and of the cost of management to the total income was 52·15 and 3·22 as against 56·02 and 2·51 respectively, in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting the unpaid claims was 34·53 per cent of the total liability as against 35·66 in 1920-21.

17. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report, was 30,065; of which, 15,799 were of first and 14,266 of further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,97,61,664 (including reversionary bonuses to policies in force on the 30th June 1912). The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 22,809 assuring Rs. 1,56,93,541 (inclusive of reversionary bonus addition) and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 54,034. Of the remaining 7,256 policies, 6,639 assuring Rs. 37,45,675 were completely discharged and claims on 363 policies assuring Rs. 2,06,327 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and fifty-four policies were not realising premia. Of the 6,639 policies completely discharged, 3,547 were by the death of the insured, 2,121 by the insured attaining 55 years, 192 by cancellation, 632 by surrender and 29 by forfeiture; and 118 were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled the sum assured.

18. From the commencement to the end of 1921-22, 2,182 proposals for Rs. 27,10,875 were received in the Public Branch; of which, 1,561 proposals for Rs. 21,07,300 were accepted. One thousand two hundred and sixty-four proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 17,85,300 realising an annual premium of Rs. 88,145. During the year 10 insured persons were reported dead and a claim for Rs. 20,700 arose and Rs. 6,700 were paid in claims. Six insured persons surrendered their policies for Rs. 8,500 and 5 received surrender value of Rs. 110. There was no admission to the Family Pension Branch during the year. One subscriber died and a claim for pension to his nominees of Rs. 80 a month arose. One pensioner died who was receiving a pension of Rs. 20 a month.

vi. Government Savings Bank.

19. Twenty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-eight accounts were current on the 1st July 1921 with an opening balance of Rs. 76,53,008. During the year, there was a net increase of 735 in the number of such accounts and the closing balance at credit rose to Rs. 78,69,394. Of the total number of current accounts, *viz.*, 23,003, two thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven with a balance of Rs. 18,00,898 were held by Government officers in their official capacity, 1,690 with a balance of Rs. 2,79,429 represented security deposits and 1,731 accounts with Rs. 6,85,422 were held on behalf of minors. The number of dead accounts was 16,918 with a balance of Rs. 93,789. The number of private accounts excluding security deposits, etc., but including deposits on behalf of minors, was 18,536 with a balance of Rs. 57,89,067 giving an average balance of nearly Rs. 312 as against Rs. 323 in the preceding year. The amount held by depositors on their private account on the 30th June 1922 gives an average of Rs. 1-5-9 per head of population as against Rs. 1-0-3 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The percentages of professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 32, 8, 8, 7, 2 and 43. The total deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 34,16,517 and the total withdrawals to Rs. 35,50,835, the deposits and withdrawals being less by about 4 lakhs and 23 lakhs respectively than those of the previous year.

20. There were 91 village savings banks in operation at the end of June 1922 as against 89 in the previous year. Four savings associations started work during the year, bringing the total to 228. The collecting savings banks of Bangalore, Mysore and Bowringpet had at the end of the year under report 1,877; 1,364 and 740 depositors with balances of Rs. 1,50,432, Rs. 56,689 and Rs. 36,060 respectively to their credit.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

i. Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

(Calendar year 1921.)

1. The total number of births recorded was 96,428 (49,580 male and 46,848 female) against 96,714 (49,770 male and 46,944 female) in the previous year, the birth-rate being 16·4 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate during the year fell short of the quinquennial mean by 1·3. Compared with 1920, the birth-rate was higher only in the three districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. Births exceeded deaths in all the districts, the difference averaging 2·2 per mille for the whole State. Deaths registered in 1921 were 83,343 against 85,550 in the previous year, the death-rate being 14·2 per mille of population against 14·9. The death-rate among men was 14·3 and among women 14·0. As in the previous year the death-rate per 1,000 of population according to age periods was highest among children under one year and next highest at the age period of 60 and above. The State was practically free from cholera, there being only 29 deaths from this cause for the whole year. Deaths from small-pox were much less than in the previous year, being 1,560 against 5,742 and the death-rate was 0·2 per mille against 1·0 in 1920. Deaths from plague increased, being 8,244 against 7,670 in the previous year, working out to a ratio of 1·4 per mille of population. The largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 3,175, was in the Mysore district. The usual preventive measures were adopted. The number of plague inoculations was 75,174, against 82,890 in the previous year, the largest number being in the Chitaldrug and Bangalore districts. The total number of plague cases admitted for treatment in the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields was 198, of which 104 recovered. Mild outbreaks of influenza occurred all over the State in scattered localities and at different periods. Relapsing fever prevailed in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts, the recorded deaths numbering 435. Leaflets dealing with the cause and prevention of the disease were widely distributed. Medical aid was given in the affected areas.

ii. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar Year 1921.)

2. The constitution of the Central Sanitary Board remained the same as in the preceding year. Five schemes relating to sanitary measures engaged the attention of the Board. A sum of Rs. 54,921 was spent by municipalities on works of sanitation, the outlay by the Mysore and Bangalore City Improvement Trust Boards during the year being Rs. 1,68,017 and Rs. 2,21,152 respectively. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were newly introduced in 269 villages; separate places for storing manure were allotted in 622 villages; and other sanitary measures such as the provision and improvement of rural water supply, extension or shifting of villages, construction of drains, etc., continued to receive attention. Under malnad improvement, attention was confined to the completion of the works already undertaken and to the adoption of anti-malarial campaigns and other sanitary measures in a few selected villages in each malnad district at a time. The distribution of quinine was continued. The number of school-children treated at the malnad dispensaries was 28,495 of whom 23,741 were returned as cured. Thirty three towns and 31 villages were inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and 830 towns and villages by District Health Officers.

iii. Vaccination.

(Calendar Year 1921.)

3. The strength of the Vaccination establishment, both permanent and temporary, was 9 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 158 Vaccinators as in the previous year. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 124,593 (including 11,818 vaccinations performed by the special staff of malnad improvement vaccinators) against 141,451 in 1920. Of this number, 78·9 per cent was performed by the district vaccination staff, 12·4 per cent by the special staff of vaccinators in municipalities and 5·1 per cent by medical subordinates; 85·8 per cent of primary vaccinations and 34·1 per cent of re-vaccinations were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 85·6 and 37·7 per cent. The work of inspection was conducted by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, District Health officers and medical subordinates. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators and medical subordinates. The total number of children examined during 1921 was 111,547. The outlay on vaccination was Rs. 60,236, against Rs. 55,816 in the previous year.

iv. Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar Year 1921.)

4. Calves vaccinated during the year numbered 490. Of these, 380 were satisfactory, yielding paste sufficient for 186,430 cases. The quantity of vaccine supplied for use within the State and to out-stations was 162,751 and 963 units against 188,319 and 2,672 units respectively in the preceding year. The total income from the sale of vaccine and vaccinated calves amounted to Rs. 12,773 against Rs. 3,612 and the expenditure was Rs. 13,592 against Rs. 11,401 in the preceding year. The supply of vaccine free of cost to the local bodies within the State was discontinued. Training in the technique of vaccination was given to seven candidates, besides short courses of instruction to pupil compounders and to the final year students of the local Medical School.

v. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar Year 1921.)

Medical Institutions.

5. The year began with 189 medical institutions; ten were opened and three were closed during the year, leaving 196 working institutions at the end of 1921. Of these, State-public institutions numbered 28; State-non-public institutions 9. local fund and municipal institutions 143; private aided institutions 6; private non-aided institutions 3 and Railway dispensaries 7. There were, besides, 76 Hindu *Vaidyasalas* and *Unani* dispensaries at work against 57 in 1920.

Relief.

6. The accommodation provided in all except non-aided institutions consisted of 606 beds for men and 685 beds for women. The special pay wards, in particular, of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, were largely availed of by the public. The beds provided for in-patients in the State non-public and Railway dispensaries were 66 for men and 12 for women as in 1920. The total number of persons treated in the State-public, local fund and municipal and private aided institutions was 20,806 in-patients against 20,297 and 1,904,140 out-patients against 1,813,843 in the previous year, Hindus forming the largest section of the number treated. The number of patients dealt with in the State non-public and Railway dispensaries alone was 108,095 against 123,509 in 1920. Patients treated in the Hindu *Vaidyasalas* and *Unani* dispensaries numbered 427,938 against 387,983.

7. Malaria was the most common disease treated during the period. Other diseases were, in the order of frequency, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye; diseases of the respiratory system, except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs, and diseases of the skin. Surgical operations were performed on 33,934 patients,

including 93 patients that remained at the close of previous year, against 36,953 during 1920. Of these, 31,614 were cured, 1,963 relieved, 82 discharged, 159 died and the year closed with 116 patients. The number of cases treated with X-rays and of radiographs taken in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, were, respectively 454 and 40 against 523 and 34; and those in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 96 and 27 against 70 and 41 in the previous year.

8. The total expenditure incurred on all medical institutions maintained and aided by the State and by local and municipal funds was Rs. 10,09,537 against Rs. 8,93,512. The net cost to Government on the upkeep of the Medical School was Rs. 33,276. Finance.

9. There was a working staff of 156 midwives against 152 in the previous year and the cases conducted by them numbered 10,329 against 10,726. The strength of the Medical School, Bangalore, during the year 1921-22 was 46 in the first year class, 38 in the second year class, 29 in the third year class and 15 in the final year class or a total of 128, of whom 8 were ladies. Eleven students of the first year class, 30 in the 2nd year class, 25 in the 3rd year, and 12 students in the final year class were stipendiaries. In the examinations held in December 1921 and April 1922, 42 out of 43 among the first year students, 35 out of 38 among the second year students, 28 out of 29 among the third year students and 12 out of 15 among the 4th or final year students were successful. The three unsuccessful students were re-examined in July 1922, and one passed. Medical agency and the Medical School.

vi. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1921.)

10. The total number of patients treated was 312, of whom 67 were cured, 34 improved, 2 discharged otherwise and 3 escaped. There were 35 criminal lunatics of whom, one was a woman; eight criminal lunatics were discharged cured and 5 died. The lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment during the year, were 76 (47 men and 29 women) of whom, 22 were discharged and 12 died. The total outlay on the institution was Rs. 60,756 against Rs. 54,389 of which, the sum of Rs. 3,038 against Rs. 9,901 was the cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Lunatic Asylum.

11. Ninety-five patients were treated during the year. Sixty-three were discharged and 3 died. The admissions from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were 16 of whom 8 were discharged. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 8,067 against Rs. 6,115. Leper Asylum.

12. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,237 against 1,174 in 1920; of these, 893 were cured, 262 relieved, 40 discharged otherwise and 42 died. The number of out-patients was 15,376 against 16,572 in 1920. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 26,084 against Rs. 28,443 the decrease being mainly under salaries. Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.

13. The number of in-patients treated was 782 against 803 in 1920, of which 618 were labour cases. Seven hundred and sixty-two were cured, 3 relieved and 17 died. Out-patients numbered 17,509 against 15,785. The cost of the institution was Rs. 16,842 against Rs.17,140. Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet.

14. Nine hundred and seventy-nine in-patients were treated during the year, 781 were cured, 124 were relieved, 25 discharged otherwise and 31 died. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 28,373 against Rs. 24,804. Vanivilas Hospital, Mysore.

15. Two hundred and fifty-five patients were treated during the year, of whom 219 were discharged and 105 died. The outlay on the institutions was Rs. 10,773 against Rs. 11,881 in the previous year. Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore.

16 Six hundred and forty-eight patients were treated during the year, of whom 473 were cured, 34 relieved, 14 discharged otherwise, and 127 died. The outlay on the institution was Rs. 20,299 against Rs. 10,170 in the previous year. Epidemic Diseases Hospital.

17. Forty-six patients were treated, of whom 28 were cured, 8 discharged otherwise and 10 died. The outlay on the institution was Rs. 6,033 against Rs. 7,915 in the year previous. Mysore. Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

18. The number of in-patients treated was 1,880 against 1,995 in 1920; 1,341 were discharged and 487 were relieved. There were 18,463 out-patients against 16,450. Of the total number of both kinds of patients, 10,651 were men, 5,080 women and 4,612 children. Two hundred and seventeen in-patients and 10,459 out-patients were treated for conjunctiva, 218 in-patients and 1,773 out-patients for diseases of the cornea ; and 194 of the former and 447 of the latter for diseases of the iris. Surgical operations were performed on 2,067 patients of whom, 1,758 were discharged cured, 299 were relieved and 9 failed. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 44,952 against Rs. 36, 590 in the year previous.

vii. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar Year 1921.)

19. Four hundred and thirty-nine articles relating to 142 cases were received for toxicological examination against 422 articles in 1920. Of these, 74 cases were of blood and seminal stains, 61 of suspected human poisoning and 5 of abortion. In 23 cases, poisons such as arsenic, morphia, etc., were detected, giving a percentage of 37·7. One hundred and twenty-five articles were received for chemical analysis, 52 of them being samples of water. The samples received for bacteriological investigation were 2,469 against 1,230 in 1920. Of them, 1,032 were samples of water, 1,218 samples of blood and 44 of discharges. Three hundred and forty-four samples of water were examined quantitatively to discover the proportion of bacteria per cubic centimetre, whereby to test the efficiency of filters; and 344 samples of water were examined for the presence of lactose fermenters. The School of Hygiene having been discontinued for two years, no candidates were trained for the certificate of sanitary inspectors.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

i. University of Mysore.

(Report on the University of Mysore for 1921-22.)

Senate, Council, etc.

Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., continued as Vice-Chancellor. The University Council met eleven times in the year. The Senate was reconstituted in July 1921 and it met twice. The following are among the more important recommendations made by it:—

(1) Candidates obtaining 40 per cent and over, but less than 50 per cent of the total number of marks, at the B. E. Degree Examination being granted certificates;
(2) Rules regulating the election to the University Council by the Senate;
(3) Passed B. Com. candidates being admitted to the second year B. A. Class in History, Economics and Political Science as optional subjects;
(4) Ordinance requiring a year's practical training after success at the B. E. Degree Examination before taking the degree;
(5) Ordinance regarding the appointment of a Vice-Chairman of the University Council and the seniority of its members.

Instruction and Examination.

2. The total number of students on the rolls of the three Arts Colleges (including the Maharani's College) and of the Engineering College was 1,050 against 1,045 in the previous year; of them, 156 were in the College of Engineering. The results of the several Public Examinations were as follows:—

Examination	No. examined	No. passed
M. A.	23	20
B. A. Part I	187	76
B. A. Part II	228	95
B. Sc., English	21	16
B. Sc., Optionals	26	20
B. Com.	22	7
Intermediate in Engineering	51	40
Entrance	1,012	287
First year Certificate	43	17
B. E.	39	30

3. Two girl students became eligible for the B. A. degree. Among those successful at the M. A. examination, one was a lady candidate and three belonged to backward communities.

General.

4. The fourth Convocation of the University was held on the 14th October 1921 under the presidency of His Highness the Chancellor. The Extension Lectures Board was reconstituted in July 1921 and four courses of extension lectures in Kannada were delivered during the year. The Entrance classes were inspected by the Professorial staff of the University. The B.A. and B.Sc. Degree examinations of the University were recognised by the Punjab University as equivalent to the corresponding degree examinations of that University; and the University of Mysore was affiliated to the Cambridge University. One thousand two hundred and seven volumes were added to the University Library, bringing the total number of volumes to 10,181; and the number of visitors to the library was 4,837. One hundred and fifty-three printed books and 96 manuscripts were added to the Oriental Library, making a total of 11,134 books and 9,730 manuscripts; 4,129 books and manuscripts were consulted in the Library by visitors and 1,360 books and 106 manuscripts were lent out for study. Among the rare manuscripts acquired during the year may be mentioned (a) *Divyasuricharita*, a biography of Sri Ramanujacharya in Kannada by Chikkupadhyaya; (b) *Mysore Dhoregala Purvabhyudaya Vivara*, a history of Mysore Kings obtained from the Madras Manuscripts Library; (c) *Nyayamrita Tika*, an extensive commentary on *Nyayamrita* attempting to establish *Dvaita* or Dualism; (d) *Samavedarahasyopanishad*, a later

Upanishad not included in the extant 108 Upanishads; (e) *Sarasvati Vilasa*, a comprehensive treatise on Hindu Law by Prataparudra; and (f) *Todaramalla-kavyam*, a biography of Todar Mall, Minister of Akbar; three manuscripts were collated and sent for print. Some original work was done in the Central College in investigations pertaining to mathematics, physics and zoology.

Finance.

5. The endowments accepted during the year amounted to Rs. 20,009, bringing up the total value of endowments at the close of the year to Rs. 1,77,870. The income of the University from all sources amounted to Rs. 10,08,063 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,60,870, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 12,25,523 and Rs. 8,54,284 (revised figures).

ii. Education.

(Report on Public Instruction for 1921-22.)

6. The following were among the important events and administrative measures of the year:—

(1) The celebration of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in all the schools in the State.

(2) The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the State in January 1922, when His Royal Highness was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the school children in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

(3) The opening by *Rajasevadhurina* Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, of the school building constructed for the *Sri Krishnarajendra Balika Patasala*, Arsikere, at a cost of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Sahukar Marala Siddappa.

(4) The abolition of the Visual Instruction Scheme from the 1st July 1922; of the Kannada high schools at Nanjangud and Hole-Narsipur; of the Practical Instruction Classes from the 1st June 1922; of the Sloyd classes attached to high schools and the posts of Sloyd supervisors; of the posts of junior commercial teachers, of 3 relieving teachers attached to high schools and of the provision for morning University Entrance classes; and of the Educational museum.

(5) Delegation of certain additional powers to the Inspector-General of Education and inspecting officers of the department.

(6) The appointment of assistant inspectresses for the Urdu girls' schools of the Bangalore and Mysore Circles; of an assistant head master for the Collegiate High School, Bangalore; a few graduates and part graduates as head mistresses of certain important girls' schools.

(7) Opening of additional science sections in the Collegiate High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur; of additional sections of high school forms at Chitaldrug, Kolar, Davangere and Hassan in July 1921; of similar sections in June 1922 in the high schools at Hassan, Chitaldrug, Kolar and Bangalore; and the formation of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Channapatna by the separation of the anglo-vernacular classes from the local High School.

(8) Raising the status of the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, to that of a Collegiate High School by opening a University Entrance class in natural science from the beginning of the School year 1922-23; and of *Dharmaprakasa D. Banumiah's* aided High School, Mysore, by opening a University Entrance class in History from July 1921.

(9) Appointing a representative committee to revise the course and the curriculum of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination and making all district head quarter places centres for that examination.

(10) Increasing the number of centres for the Lower Secondary examination from 23 to 38, and removing the age limit for private candidates for the said examination from 1923 and onwards.

(11) Sanctioning a sum of Rs. 10,000 to compensate aided schools for the loss of fee-income in such schools on account of free studentships granted both to ordinary students and scholarship-holders.

(12) Approving of the revision of the curriculum of studies for primary schools for boys, and ordering the holding, as an experiment, of primary classes in middle schools from 7 to 11 A.M. and of middle school classes from 11-15 A.M. to 5 P.M. in certain selected places where accommodation is limited.

(13) The closing of 1,956 aided primary schools including certain adult or night schools.

(14) Sanctioning the erection of a power-house plant in connection with the Mechanical Engineering school, Bangalore, at a cost of Rs. 75,000.

(15) Transferring the control of industrial schools to the Department of Industries and Commerce from the 1st July 1922.

(16) Conversion of the Sarada Vilas Girls' school, Hole-Narsipur, into a Government institution and of the Hindustani school at Tarikere into an Anglo-Hindustani school.

(17) Transferring the administration of professional and technical scholarships, including foreign scholarships, from the Education department to the Heads of the various departments concerned.

(18) Declaring as eligible for grant-in-aid, communal schools restricting admission to pupils of certain communities only.
(19) Sanctioning the formation of parent-teacher associations.
(20) The holding of an educational exhibition at Bangalore during the Christmas holidays of 1921.

General statistics; number of schools and colleges.

7. The number of public institutions (including aided schools) fell from 9,698 to 7,663 or by 2,035 and their strength from 313,753 to 290,574 or by 23,179. The number of private institutions rose by 156 to 938 and their strength by 2,652 to 13,454. In the result, there was a decrease of 1,879 in the total number of public and private institutions. The total strength of both public and private institutions was 304,028 as against 324,555 in the previous year. Of this number, 250,287 were boys and 53,741 were girls, which work out to 55·89 and 12·46 per cent respectively of the corresponding population of the school-going age. The decrease in the number and strength of public institutions was due to the closing of a large number of aided village day and night schools on account of their unsatisfactory condition; the apathy of parents and villagers, the prevalence of party strifes and the failure of villagers to pay their share of contribution towards the teachers' salaries; and the continuance of the economic depression compelling parents to withdraw their children for immediate domestic wants. Of the total number of 304,028 students, 96·37 per cent were receiving general education and 3·50 per cent special education; and while 0·13 per cent were in colleges. The average daily attendance in public institutions fell from 232,369 to 203,403 or 74·32 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls as against 79 per cent in the previous year. The Mysore district had the largest number of public and private institutions, while the Kadur district had the smallest. The total number of pupils under instruction in Government institutions was 181,675 and the teachers employed therein numbered 6,828, giving an average of 27 pupils per teacher. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State was 1 in 19 as against 1 in 17 in the previous year. There was one institution for every 3·43 square miles of area and for every 681 persons of the population. The following table shows the number of pupils in the boys' and girls' institutions for 1921-22 :—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for		Number of	
	Boys	Girls	Pupils in boys' institutions	Pupils in girls' institutions
A. Public Institutions—				
i. Colleges	5*	..	357	..
ii. Secondary Schools including Collegiate High schools—				
English High schools	18	3	7,690	106
Vernacular High schools	4	1	247	19
English Middle schools	309	13	51,771	2,205
Vernacular Middle schools	79	94	9,120	10,651
iii. Primary schools	6,216	566	175,301	22,451
iv. Special Instruction—				
Training institutions	7	3	512	70
Industrial schools	20	4	902	149
Sanskrit schools	51	..	1,698	...
Commercial schools	3	..	185	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind	2	..	58	..
Forest and medical schools	2	..	128	..
Engineering schools	2	..	174	..
Agricultural schools	1	..	18	..
Practical instruction classes	217	43	5,547	1,215
Total ..	6,936	727	253,708	36,866
B. Private Institutions—	938	..	13,454	..
Grand Total ..	7,874	727	267,162	36,866
	8,601 institutions		304,028 pupils	

* Includes the 3 Sanskrit Colleges, but not the University Colleges.

Collegiate education.

8. Exclusive of the four University Colleges, there were five colleges, one for teaching and the other four for oriental learning, including Sanskrit, with a strength of 357. As in the previous year, there were 8 Collegiate high schools having a strength of 835 students in the Entrance class; four of these were Government and four aided institutions. Besides these, the National High School at Bangalore maintained a private tuition class for failed entrance students in history, mathematics and natural science. The number of secondary public institutions was 521, consisting of 26 high schools and 495 middle schools; their strength being respectively 8,062 (7,933 boys and 129 girls) and 73,747 (59,893 boys and 13,854 girls). The total strength of the 6,782 public primary schools was 197,752 consisting of 160,591 boys and 37,161 girls. The direct outlay on Collegiate education was Rs. 88,399, on secondary education Rs. 13,66,100, on primary education Rs. 13,37,865 and that on special education Rs. 4,06,155. The average annual cost per pupil on secondary education was Rs. 17-9-2 and that on primary education Rs. 7-3-11. The number of training institutions continued, as in the previous year, to be 11 (including the Training College at Mysore) of which 9 were Government and 2 aided. The Training College, which has 2 practising schools and 3 hostels attached to it, had a strength of 337 on the last day of the school year. The other training institutions were district normal schools of the Lower Secondary standard. Of the 6,828 teachers employed in all the Government institutions, 2,289 had completely passed one or other of the training examinations; of the remaining, several had either undergone the course of training, or passed only the theoretical portion of the training examination. In most of the industrial schools, carpentry, smithy and rattan work were taught in addition to general subjects. Out of the 1,698 pupils in the Sanskrit schools, 72 were girls; and only 1,595 learnt Sanskrit. Of the total number, 1,375 were Brahmins, 84 Lingayets, 68 Jains, 36 Vaisyas and 135 other caste Hindus. In addition to the above, there were 3,550 pupils learning Sanskrit in other schools, bringing the total number of students under Sanskrit instruction to 5,145 against 3,729 in 1920-21. Two of the three commercial schools were Government and the other aided. In addition to these regular schools, commercial classes continued to be attached to four of the high schools in district headquarters; and special classes were also held in these places, outside the regular school hours, for the teaching of other commercial subjects and shorthand and typewriting. The school for the deaf-mutes and the blind had a hostel attached to it, with 33 boarders at the end of the year; of the total number of 58 pupils in the school, 3 were girls, 2 being deaf and the other blind. Fifty-two of the students belonged to the State, 2 were from the Bombay Presidency, 3 from the Madras Presidency and one was from H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. The deaf pupils were trained in speech reading and articulation and given vocational training in industries such as rattan work, weaving, tailoring and knitting. The blind pupils were spread over 6 classes from the primary to the Lower Secondary standard and were taught practically the same subjects as in other schools. The school was in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 195 from Government. All the practical instruction classes were abolished from the 1st of July 1922, as they were not working satisfactorily. The private schools (938) were all boys' institutions, but there were 1,059 girls in them and two hundred and one of these schools did not conform to the departmental curriculum.

Secondary education.

Primary education.

Special education.

Private institutions.

Languages taught and standard of instruction.

9. Of the total number of 304,028 pupils, 38,616 learnt English, 9,244 classical languages and 279,316 vernaculars. The percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the number of pupils in public schools for the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 was as exhibited below:—

	High		Middle, English		Middle, Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
Boys ..	2·9	2·49	10·71	13·28	2·83	2·68	43·65	41·57	40·73	39·98
Girls ..	·27	·26	2·05	2·35	2·28	2·60	34·91	36·48	60·50	58·32

NOTE.—The percentages for 1920-21 given here are adopted from the departmental report and do not in all cases tally with those given in the State Administration Report for 1920-21, which were based on preliminary figures.

Results of Public Examinations.

10. The number of candidates that sat for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination was 1,715, of whom 744 were declared eligible for college course and public service and 42 for public service only, while 377 secured compartmental passes. Of the number that passed in full 551 were Brahmins, 32 Mahomedans, 17 Christians, 12 Jains, 1 Panchama and 131 other Hindus. The best results were secured by the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, where the percentage of passes was 67, and the worst results, *viz.*, 23 per cent, by the Channapatna High School. In the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination 44 pupils (43 boys and 1 girl) passed out of 136 candidates registered and 132 examined. For the Lower Secondary Examination 8,839 candidates were registered, 3,974 in English and 4,865 in Kannada, the number examined being 3,869 of the former and 4,670 of the latter; 1,941 were successful in the English examination and 2,313 in Kannada; and the percentage of passes to the number examined was 50·1 and 49·51 respectively. Out of the total number of 4,254 passes, 2,000 were Brahmins, 672 Lingayets, 369 Mahomedans, 348 Vokkaligars, 99 Vaisayas, 84 Christians (including a European) 73 Kshatriyas, 48 Panchamas, 42 Jains and 519 other Hindus. Four out of 5 graduate teachers passed the Preliminary Training examination. Out of 585 candidates that appeared, 323 passed the preliminary test of the Techers' Certificate examination. The total number of candidates registered for the different grades in different subjects of the Mysore Government Commercial examinations was 587 of whom 525 were examined and 203 declared successful, 156 in the junior and 47 in the senior grade. From the Training College 5 graduates and 17 under-graduates appeared for their respective preliminary tests and 4 and 11 respectively passed; in the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Training examinations 36 and 60 candidates were examined, the passes being respectively 21 and 36; in the Upper Secondary examination (Kannada and Urdu) 17 candidates passed, out of 52 examined; and for the Pandits' examination 16 appeared and 2 passed fully, 11 securing compartmental passes; and while out of 8 that appeared for the Moulvis' examination, 6 passed in one or two groups. In the Chamarajendra Technical Institute 50 students from the arts and industrial sections were sent up for the various Government Technical examinations and 43 passed, 8 being placed in the first class; for the Mysore Sub-Overseers' examination 9 appeared for the senior and 5 for the junior test from the engineering section of the Institute and all of them passed, one being placed in the first class in the senior test. For the Technical Board examinations of the Mechanical Engineering School, 39 students appeared for the different grades of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering examinations and 30 were successful, 2 being placed in the first class.

Women's education.

11. The total number of schools for girls decreased from 748 to 727 (including 43 practical instruction classes) but their strength slightly increased from 36,857 to 36,866 during the year. Including 1,059 pupils in private schools, there were on the whole 53,741 girls under instruction against 55,898 in the previous year. Of the total number of girls' schools, 3 were English High Schools, 1 was a Kannada High School, 94 were Vernacular Middle schools, 13 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 566 primary schools and 50 special schools, including 3 training institutions and 4 industrial schools. Of the 33 girls that appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 13 were declared successful; one out of 9 passed the Upper Secondary examination; out of 93 and 423 pupils that appeared respectively for the English and Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations 47 and 219 were successful; 65 were sent up for the preliminary test of the Teachers' Certificate Examination and 42 passed; and 9 passed out of 14 examined for proficiency in sewing. Eight hostels were maintained for girls at a cost of Rs. 36,423. For the administration and control of women's education there were one Inspectress and 6 Assistant Inspectresses, 5 for Kannada and 1 for Hindustani. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 12·46 against 12·90 in the previous year (taking the census figures of 1921 in both the cases). The scholarships awarded to girl students during the year were: 135 scholarships (out of 162 available) at rates varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per mensem to pupils in English classes of girls' schools at district headquarters; 100 vernacular scholarships of Rs. 2 each per mensem for girls studying in vernacular classes; scholarships of the total value of Rs. 400 per mensem for girls in the Maharani's High School; scholarships varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per mensem to

the extent of Rs. 228 to widow pupils studying in vernacular, anglo-vernacular and high school classes, in addition to the scholarships granted to such pupils out of the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Fund. The total direct outlay on women's education was Rs. 5,18,245; of which, Rs. 2,66,689 were spent on secondary education, Rs. 2,24,257 on primary education and Rs. 27,299 on special education. Education for girls continued to be free except in aided European schools.

Mahomedan education.

12. The number of Hindustani schools for boys and girls decreased from 868 to 863 and their strength from 31,389 to 30,341. Besides these pupils in schools exclusively maintained for the mahomedan community, there were 465 mahomedan students in village indigenous schools and 8,480 in other schools including the practical instruction classes, bringing the total number of mahomedan pupils to 39,286 (29,188 boys and 10,098 girls) or 12·92 per cent of the entire number of pupils under instruction in the State, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 41,190 and 12·69 per cent. The percentage of mahomedan boys and girls under instruction to mahomedan pupils of the school-going age was 115·54 and 45·80 and to the whole mahomedan men and women population, 17·33 and 6·87 per cent respectively. Of the total number of mahomedan pupils, 12 were in colleges, 433 in high schools, 10,748 in middle schools, 26,555 in primary schools, 1,073 in technical schools and 465 in village indigenous schools. For boys there were 9 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 46 middle schools and 641 primary schools; while 30 Hindustani middle schools and 137 primary schools were intended for girls. In the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination, out of 98 examined 32 pupils passed; in the Upper Secondary examination 13 passed out of 25 examined; in the English Lower Secondary examination 114 passed out of 216 examined and in the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 255 out of 532 examined, in the Teachers' Training examination, out of 63 examined 44 passed. Besides the backward class and other scholarships, which are open to mahomedan pupils, three scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each per mensem were awarded to mahomedan pupils of the State studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh; a few scholarships amounting in all to Rs. 20 per mensem for boys and Rs. 20 for girls, and at rates varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 were also granted out of the Gumbuz funds.

Education of backward and depressed classes.

13. The number of schools for panchama and other depressed classes fell from 739 to 608 and their strength from 15,390 to 13,706, the decrease both in the number and strength of the schools being due to the closing of several schools which were not working satisfactorily. Two hundred and ninety-five out of these 608 schools, were departmental, 312 were aided and one unaided. Classified according to the standard of instruction imparted, one was a high school, 4 were anglo-vernacular schools, 6 kannada middle schools and 597 primary schools. The Central Panchama Institute, called also Panchama Boarding School, at Mysore had an anglo-vernacular and a kannada high school section, with provision for imparting instruction in weaving, tailoring, carpentry, boot and shoe-making, rattan work, smithy and gardening; the strength of the institute on the last day of the school year was 183 against 225 in the previous year. Eight students of the depressed class studying in high school classes were admitted as free boarders to the hostel attached to the institute. Fourteen teachers appeared for the Upper Secondary examination, but only 2 passed; in the English and Kannada Lower Secondary examinations 4 and 33 respectively passed out of 5 and 44 that appeared, 8 of the latter being placed in the fist class. The Panchama Boarding School at Tumkur, with a strength of 54 against 58, provided instruction up to the Lower Secondary standard in English and also taught the students a few industries such as carpentry, tailoring and gardening. Out of 4 candidates sent up for the Lower Secondary examination, 2 passed. The Panchama Boarding School at Chikmagalur, which provided instruction up to the English third class (with all the primary and infant classes attached thereto), had a strength of 57 on the last working day. Sanction was accorded to the admission, during the year free of charge, into the Panchama Boarding Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur, of Panchama students studying in high school classes at these places at 15, 5 and 5 respectively, pending the opening of separate hostels for such students at Mysore and Bangalore. The total number of panchama pupils under instruction was 15,257 giving a percentage of 1·68 to the total panchama population and of 11·23 to the population of the

school-going age. Panchama students appearing for the Upper Secondary and Training examinations were exempted from payment of fees for a period of three years. There were 32 schools for *lambanis*, 4 for hill tribes, 5 for *kunbis* and 3 for *woddars*. The annual allotment for depressed class English scholarships was raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,260 and separate provision made for scholarships to depressed class girls. The rates of scholarships were suitably revised and necessary provision was made for grant of clothing allowance in deserving cases. Out of the available number of 70, sixty-four scholarships of Rs. 10 each were awarded to backward class students in the University Entrance classes. On the whole 1,949 scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 96,538 were granted to students of the backward and depressed classes during the year.

Adult and night schools.

14. The total number of adult and night schools intended for the education of labourers, artisans, agriculturists and others, unable to attend school during the day, decreased to 1,259 from 2,281 in the previous year and the number that attended these schools was 20,642 on the 30th June 1922, as against 32,354 on the corresponding date in 1920-21. The fall in attendance and the number of these schools is attributed to the closing of several schools which were in a languishing condition.

Compulsory education.

The scheme of compulsory education was in operation in 240 centres; the rules under the Elementary Education Regulation were modified, so as to empower the local committee to grant exemption certificates, etc. At the end of the year, there were 44,009 children of compulsory age, attending schools in the centres where the Regulation was in force.

Students' hostels.

15. Rules regarding Government grants to private hostels were revised. The total number of hostels for students was 51 (43 for boys and 8 for girls) against 46 and the number of boarders also increased to 2,240 from 1,667 in the previous year. Of the Government hostels (21), 8 were attached to boys' high schools, 2 to the Maharani's high school, one to the Vani Vilas Institute, 7 to district normal schools and 3 to the Training college. Seventy of the boarders were in the College classes, 1,384 in secondary schools, 418 in primary schools and 368 in special schools. The total expenditure incurred on hostels was Rs. 1,87,317 against Rs. 1,70,996 (revised) in the previous year; contributions from State funds being Rs. 29,522, from municipal funds Rs. 501, from fees Rs. 63,839 and from subscription and endowments Rs. 93,455.

Scholarships.

16. Orders were passed during the year systematising the scheme of scholarships tenable in the State and in British India, by which certain scholarships which had outlived their need were abolished or reduced in number; all girls' scholarships were directed to be allotted on a provincial basis; the special provision for scholarships to widows was done away with in favour of vocational scholarships and no scholarship was made tenable below the Lower Secondary stage. Agreements of service were directed to be taken from holders of all scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 and above. Government also sanctioned the award of (*a*) two scholarships of Rs. 20 each per mensem for 3 years to panchama students studying in the college classes and (*b*) two scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem to panchama students in the Tamil section of the Training school, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total outlay on scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,88,418 or 4·24 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 13,274; in professional colleges and training schools Rs. 66,697; in secondary schools Rs. 74,533, in primary schools Rs. 2,718 and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 31,196. The following, in addition to scholarships for women and pupils of the mahomedan community already noticed, were granted during the year: 5 merit scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem to the first five pupils, among the successful candidates at the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, continuing their studies in the Entrance classes of the Collegiate high schools; 59 scholarships (out of 75 available) of Rs. 12 each for private pupils studying in the vernacular Upper Secondary classes, after passing the Lower Secondary Examination and 9 scholarships (out of 40 available) of Rs. 10 each per mensem to girls of the Maharani's High School in the Upper Secondary classes; 4 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per mensem to the children of Pallegar pensioners; 135 scholarships ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per mensem to the children of the Military classes; one technical scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem for the study outside the State of fine arts; 66

training scholarships of the total value of Rs. 772; 6 medical scholarships varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 in value tenable in colleges outside the State, for the study of medicine according to the Western, *ayurvedic* and *unani* methods; 6 scholarships of Rs. 30 each per mensem tenable in the Bombay Veterinary College for the study of veterinary science; one mining scholarship of the value of Rs. 50 in the Sibpur College; one scholarship of the value of Rs. 75 tenable in the Indian Institute of Science for research work in lac industry; 3 loan and 2 Damodar Das scholarships of the total value of £1,350 per annum for study in Europe, America or other foreign countries; and a few *Khadayata* scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem. At the end of the year, there were in all 15 students holding technical scholarships, 29 medical scholars of whom 2 were ladies; 8 students holding veterinary scholarships, 3 scholars in the Poona Agricultural College and one in Pusa holding agricultural scholarships; 2 students holding mining scholarships; 20 foreign scholars, of whom 4 were ladies; and 19 students holding *Khadayata* scholarships. A sum of Rs. 1,839 was spent on scholarships and prizes from endowment funds during the year.

Grants-in-aid.

17. The grant-in-aid rules were revised providing for a system of salary grants. The total grant-in-aid to educational institutions amounted to Rs. 7,31,689 or 16·35 per cent of the entire expenditure on education against Rs. 6,96,351 or 14·47 per cent in 1920-21. Contributions from the various funds making up the total outlay under this head were Rs. 4,48,098 from State funds; Rs. 65,755 from fees; Rs. 5,463 from Local funds; Rs. 4,715 from Municipal funds; and Rs. 2,07,658 from other sources. Out of the State contribution, a sum of Rs. 83,569 was allotted to high schools; Rs. 31,664 to anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools for boys; Rs. 20,530 to anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools for girls; Rs. 2,64,525 to primary schools for boys; Rs. 21,928 to primary schools for girls; Rs. 9,848 to Sanskrit schools; and Rs. 16,034 to special institutions. The expenditure in the shape of grants-in-aid from State funds for building and furniture was Rs. 57,173; of which a sum of Rs. 46,387 was allotted to building works and Rs. 10,876 to furniture and other appliances. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,93,483 incurred on Government educational buildings, a sum of Rs. 61,489 was spent from the education budget.

Physical culture and the Scout movement.

18. In view of the importance of physical education, drill has been made compulsory for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and adequate arrangements made for various kinds of games and sports in all anglo-vernacular and high schools. Some of the high school teams took part in the Dasara cricket trophy matches. The administrative control of the Physical Culture Institute in Bangalore was transferred to the department during the year. The Scout movement continued to maintain its popularity and had at the end of the year 80 troops with a strength of over 2,000 scouts all over the State. The important items of the year's work were:—the development of the central headquarters in Bangalore so as to serve as a centre of initiative, information and instruction; the organisation of a permanent senior scout troop; of a well equipped scout co-operative stores; a scout ambulance brigade; an arts and crafts section and a swimming club called the *Dolphin Club*; the deputation of the Assistant Director of the Boy Scouts to visit and study the working of the several scout associations in various scout centres of India; the conduct of two city rallies, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore; the holding of the Sri Krishnarajendra All India First Aid Trophy Competition under the auspices of the District Board of Kolar and of the Boy Scouts of Mysore at Nandi presided over by His Highness the Chief Scout, and which was attended by representatives from several parts of India and Ceylon; and arranging for the Chief Scout's first aid trophy and Dasara rally. Training classes were held in Bangalore, Kunigal and Maddagiri and three excursion parties were led by the Director of Boy Scouts.

Inspection.

19. The Inspector-General of Education visited 81 educational institutions and attended 85 conferences and meetings; the Deputy Inspector-General inspected 63 institutions; 534 institutions were inspected by the Circle Inspectors of Bangalore and Mysore and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools; and 2,515 institutions by District Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. One thousand and fifty-six visits were paid to educational institutions by officers of other departments.

Finance.

20. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 44,47,240 or Rs. 3,62,645 less than in 1920-21, the decrease being due to retrenchments effected during the year. The following statements show the direct and indirect expenditure on education, the details of outlay and the sources from which education was financed:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Item	Amount of	
	Expenditure in men's Institutions	Expenditure in women's Institutions
	Rs.	Rs.
1. University education—		
(*a*) Arts colleges	67,102	....
(*b*) Professional colleges	21,297	....
2. School education, general—		
(*a*) Secondary schools	10,99,411	2,66,689
(*b*) Primary schools	11,13,608	2,24,257
3. School education, special—		
(*a*) Training schools	1,21,136	19,241
(*b*) All other special schools	2,57,720	3,058
Total ...	26,80,274	5,18,245
Total direct expenditure ...	Rs. 31,88,519	

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
1. Direction	90,369
2. Inspection	2,19,468
3. Scholarships	1,88,418
4. Buildings	2,39,870
5. Special grants for furniture and apparatus ..	1,73,698
6. Miscellaneous	3,36,900
Total ...	12,48,723
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	Rs. 44,47,242

21. The sources of expenditure as compared with 1920-21 are noted below:— Sources of expenditures.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.		
State funds	32,12,799	28,71,355	66·79	64·27
Local funds	10,97,454	10,04,725	22·81	23·18
Municipal funds	10,133	5,245	·21	·11
Fees	2,14,052	2,86,759	4·45	6·24
All other sources	2,75,455	2,79,160	5·74	6·20
Total ...	48,09,893	44,47,244	100·00	100·00

22. Of the total expenditure on education, Rs. 24,66,828 were spent on Government institutions; Rs. 7,31,689 on aided institutions; Rs. 4,13,568 on buildings and furniture; and Rs. 8,35,155 on items under indirect expenditure. The average cost of education per head of the population of the State (according

to the census figures of 1921) was Re. 0-12-11 as against Re. 0-13-2 in the previous year. Calculated on direct expenditure, the average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 14-4-2 against Rs. 17-2-6 in 1920-21. The average cost in aided schools was Rs. 7-7-6 against Rs. 5-3-7. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on women's education during the year was Rs. 5,31,182; the contribution from State funds being Rs. 3,42,411, from Local funds Rs. 1,00,493, from Municipal funds Rs. 3, from fees Rs. 7,288, and from other sources Rs. 80,987.

iii. Encouragement to authors.

23. There was a provision of Rs. 4,000 for encouragement to authors during the year. Among the books and journals patronised during 1921-22, the following may be mentioned:—

12 copies of the Mythic Society Journal.
15 copies of the Social Service Quarterly.
39 copies of Light to the blind.
100 copies of Mahilasakhi,
175 copies of Karnataka Chandrike.
200 copies of Karnataka Granthamala.

A sum of Rs. 4,835 was sanctioned as remuneration to authors for the compilation of departmental books.

iv. Literature.

24. The number of books and periodicals registered decreased to 218 from 235 (revised figures) in the previous year. Of these, 112 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 93 in English and other European languages, 4 in the Indian classical languages and 9 in more languages than one. Arranged according to subject matter, 11 were books on religion, 6 each on science, history, drama and biography, two being on law. Six were works of fiction, 1 of medicine, 9 of philosophy, 1 of poetry and 164 of a miscellaneous nature.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

i. Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

1. As in the previous year there were 151 major and 928 minor institutions under Government management. Estimates amounting to Rs. 66,746 were sanctioned during the year on account of construction and repairs, a sum of Rs. 10,000 being met from the annual State grant and the balance from the funds at the credit of the institutions and from the contribution of devotees. The properties of 8 institutions, including a temple and 6 mutts, were under Government management; the estates of one of them, *viz.*, the *Sri Vyasaraya Swami Mutt*, have since been restored to the institution. Services in the *Gumbuz* and its affiliated masjids at Seringapatam were regularly conducted and a committee was appointed to supervise the working of these institutions; a sum of Rs. 500 was contributed from the estates of the late Prince Gulam Mahomed, Calcutta, for *fateha*, alms giving, etc., during the *Urus* of the late Tippu Sultan and Nawab Hyder Ali at the *Gumbuz*. The income for the year from Prince Gulam Mahomed's charity fund was Rs. 6,252, besides the opening balance of Rs. 4,165, and the expenditure Rs. 5,924. Out of the closing balance of Rs. 4,493, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was invested in the Mysore Government 7 per cent loan. The recipients of the charity on the 30th June 1922 numbered 151, of whom 91 were Mahomedans, 42 Christians and 18 Brahmins. Grants-in-aid from State Funds were continued during the year to:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Abalasrama, Bangalore city	96
(*b*) Anathalaya, Mysore	1,800
(*c*) Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City	225
(*d*) Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ..	600
(*e*) Girdle-Stone Home for incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
(*f*) Srinivasamandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City	1,800
(*g*) Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha, Melkote	120

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

2. The strength of the Sanskrit College, Melkote, at the end of the year was 69, spread over 11 classes; 2 candidates appeared for the Mysore Vidvat examination (final), one in *Dharmasastra* and the other in *Visishtadvaita Vedanta*, and both of them passed. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, had a strength of 126 boys on the 30th June 1922; one student passed the Intermediate examination of the Mysore Vidvat Course, for which two had appeared; and the only one sent up came out successful in the Entrance examination. The strength of the Ayurvedic College at Mysore was 15, of whom 4 appeared for and passed successfully the final Vidvat examination. The opening of a Sanskrit Patasala at a cost of Rs. 720 per annum in connection with the Sri Rameswara Swami Temple at Keladi, Sagar taluk, was sanctioned during the year.

Finance.

3. Deposits of the total sum of Rs. 42,300 were accepted under the charitable endowment rules during the year; bringing the aggregate endowments to various private charities, deposited with Government, to Rs. 7,12,859.

ii. Amrit Mahal.

(*Report of the Amrit Mahal Department for 1921-22.*)

4. The condition of the cattle was generally good, although the season was somewhat unfavourable and there was difficulty in providing pasture and water to some of the herds. There were short outbreaks of anthrax and black quarter,

which were however arrested by adopting the usual precautionary measures. The stock on hand at the close of the year was 9,008 or 64 head of cattle less than in 1920-21. There were 1,290 births, 637 of the calves being male and 653 female. The birth rate calculated on the average number of cows for 12 months was 29·76 as against 36·72 in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 934, the death rate being 10·19 against 8·65 in the previous year, the increase in mortality being chiefly due to the effects of old age and general debility, snake bites and destruction by wild beasts. The number of cattle sold during the year was 411, including 11 breeding bulls sold to the Government of Jamaica, against 284 in the previous year, the amount realised thereby being Rs. 34,638 of which a sum of Rs. 29,057 was the sale proceeds of 226 bullocks sold by public auction. The average price of each bullock fell from Rs. 158-9-6 to Rs. 128-9-2 owing to there being no keen competition on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions. The stock of 151 sheep under departmental control was, under Government Orders, transferred to the Live-Stock Expert in September 1921. The demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 59,945 and the receipts to Rs. 51,388. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 41,547 against Rs. 43,068 in the previous year.

iii. Archæology.

(Report on the working of the Archæological Department for 1921-22.)

General.

5. The Director of Archæological Researches was deputed to attend the second session of the Oriental Conference held at Calcutta from the 28th January to 1st February 1922, at which he read a paper on "The Western Gangas of Talkad," which the Publication Committee of the Conference have since decided to print and include in the Proceedings of the Conference. *Praktana Vimarsa Vichakshana* Rao Bahadur Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M.A., M.R.A.S., who was head of the Archæological department from July 1906, relinquished charge of the office on retirement on the 30th June 1922 and Dr. R. Shama Sastri, B.A., was appointed Director of Archæological Researches from the 1st July 1922. An exhaustive introduction to the revised edition of the Sravana Belgola volume was drawn up and sent to the press, and thirty-two pages of it printed; all the plates required for illustrating the volume were got ready and the preparation of an index to the volume was approaching completion. A supplement to volume x (Kolar) of the Epigraphia Carnatica, consisting of about 400 newly discovered inscriptions, was nearly ready for the press; about 38 inscriptions newly discovered in the Kankanhalli taluk were got ready for incorporation in the Bangalore supplement; the transliteration of the Kannada texts in the Hassan supplement made fair progress; and the translation of the Kannada texts in the Mysore and Hassan supplements was taken on hand. With the permission of Government, Mr. R. Narasimhachar undertook at the time of retirement to complete (1) the Sravana Belgola volume (2) the *Karnataka Sabdanusasanam* and (3) the Monograph on Halebid.

Inscriptions.

6. The Architectural draughtsman attached to the department inspected nine ancient monuments in the Bangalore and Kolar districts and conservation notes with regard to three temples and inspection notes in respect of the other monuments were forwarded to the local officers concerned for necessary action. A resurvey of the Kankanhalli taluk resulted in the discovery of 26 new records. Two copper plate inscriptions, one relating to Vijayanagar and the other to the Belur Chiefs were also examined. Twenty-five villages were inspected during the year and 44 new records copied, of which 6 were in Tamil, 1 each in Nagari and Telugu and the rest in Kannada. Revised copies of twelve incompletely printed inscriptions were also procured; and about half a dozen inscriptions relating to Vijayanagar and a number of Hoysala records in Kannada and Tamil were copied. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year were three fragmentary *viragals* at Satanur, Kankanhalli taluk, which seem to mention a hitherto unknown Nolamba king named Biyalochora. A set of copper plates received from the Tarikere taluk is of some literary interest, as it records a grant, in 1534, by the Vijayanagar King Achyuta-Raya to one Srirangarya said to be a lineal descendant of Sudarsanacharya, author of the *Srutaprakasika*, a learned commentary on the *Sri Bhashya* of Sri Ramanujacharya.

7. While on privilege leave, the Director of Archæological Researches examined about 60 palm leaf manuscripts in the private library of His Holiness the Yatiraja Swami of Melkote; they were found to contain a large number of Sanskrit and Tamil works bearing on the *Visishtadvaita* school of philosophy and other subjects. The following are among other manuscripts examined during the year *Atharvasikhavilasa*, a sanskrit work teaching of the greatness of Vishnu, of the 18th century; *Harimahatmya Darpana*, a Sanskrit work by Basava Bhupala, probably of the 17th century; *Tiruvaymolitika*, a Kannada commentry on *Tiruvaymoli*, the celebrated Tamil work of Nammalvar or Sathakopa, consisting of about 1,000 stanzas in praise of Vishnu, by Chikkupadhyaya, the Minister of the Mysore King, Chikka Deva Raja-Odeyar, (1672-1704.) Ancient manuscripts.

iv. Government Press.

(Report on the working of the Government Press for 1921-22.)

8. The Press employees, who went on strike during 1920, having made certain complaints to Government, a special committee was appointed in October 1921 to enquire into the affairs of the Press. The committee held a detailed investigation going 'exhaustively into the matter' and 'examining every one of the signatories' to the complaint-petition, besides a number of other witnesses. As a result of this enquiry, the committee came to the conclusion that none of the allegations had been proved in any sense of the word and almost all of them were quite unfounded on fact. The Government accepted the committee's findings. Their recommendations in regard to the internal administration of the Press were also considered by Government and orders passed to the following effect:— General.

(*a*) The piece-work system of payment to be revived in the Government Press with effect from the 15th October 1921 so as to be generally 10 per cent higher than what obtained in June 1920 and 37½ per cent above the rates ruling in 1918.

(*b*) An hour-account-branch to be constituted in the Central Press with 20 men selected from among the most experienced and senior compositors, the Superintendent being given the discretion to increase the strength up to 25 as occasion arises, men once selected to continue ordinarily in the section until retirement or until promoted as foremen.

(*c*) The rate for hour account wages to be fixed at 3 annas per hour.

(*d*) A superior class of foremen on better pay to be created, the committee's scheme on this behalf being brought into effect as vacancies occur among the present foremen.

(*e*) A provident fund to be instituted in lieu of pension in respect of all future entrants to the Press and of such of the present employees as may elect to do so.

(*f*) The complaints being all unfounded, the principal men concerned to be dismissed and other signatories severely warned.

Fifty five men who left the Press in consequence were replaced by fresh recruits without detriment to work.

9. The number of paid employees in the Central Press, Bangalore, was 390 on the 30th June 1922, as against 513 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the dismissal and the stopping away of the men referred to above, and to vacancies not being filled up; 138 employees were on the fixed scale of establishment and the remaining 252 were piece-workers. Besides 17 temporary employees and 14 men deputed from Bangalore, there were 63 permanent hands including 5 piece-workers, on the establishment of the Government Branch Press at Mysore. The total value of the plant, both in the Central and the Branch Presses, was Rs. 3,45,062 after making necessary deductions for depreciation and other charges: and the total outlay on both was Rs. 1,98,884, against Rs. 2,07,988 in the previous year. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 54,424 (including Rs. 6,755 from the *Mysore Gazette* and Rs. 94 from registration of books) against Rs. 28,642 in 1920-21, the increase being chiefly due to the printing work done for the State Railway department and the University of Mysore. There were 33 pupils in the school of general education attached to the Central Press. Establishment. Value of plant, income and expenditure. Miscellaneous.

v. Stationery.

(Report on the working of the Stationery Depot for 1921-22.)

10. The total value of stock handled, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, was Rs. 3,48,458. The value of supplies made to various departments amounted to Rs. 3,34,290, leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 14,168 on the 30th June 1922. As in the previous year, purchases were made only from Indian mills and local firms. There was a net increase of 230 in the number of offices supplied with stationery from the Depot.

vi. Meteorology.

(Report of the Meteorological Department for 1921-22.)

11. The Assistant Meteorological Reporter had been deputed to the British Indian observatories during the year. The number and status of the observatories in the State, *viz.*, the first class observatory at Bangalore and the third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug, continued to be the same. The Bangalore Observatory was, in addition to eye-instruments, equipped as usual with self-registering instruments for the continuous registration of pressure, temperature, humidity, wind direction and velocity, rainfall and sunshine. Besides these, there were, among other special instruments, a battery of two solar maximum thermometers for recording the highest temperature in the sun, two grass minimum thermometers for recording terrestrial radiation and two earth thermometers for recording under-ground temperature at depths of 3 and 6 feet. The use of the "Michie Smith's" differential raingauge was discontinued at the end of February 1922, as sufficient data were obtained for comparing with the ordinary type of raingauge. Taking the average for 25 years, this gauge indicates a rainfall which is only 2 cents in excess of that obtained by an ordinary gauge. This is further useful for finding the rainfall in places which cannot be visited more often than twice or thrice a month.

12. The self-registering instruments worked, on the whole, satisfactorily. The daily observations intended for the Government of India were regularly taken and immediately telegraphed to Simla and also to Madras and Bombay. At the request of the Director-General of Indian Observatories one set of special observations was taken and telegraphed to Simla in April 1922. Two flood warning telegrams were sent from Chitaldrug in October and November 1921. Monthly meteorological statements continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. All the three third class observatories were inspected during the year. The 8 A.M. (local time) observations at these stations were taken punctually and telegraphed to Simla (from Mysore and Chitaldrug) and to Madras (from Hassan). Research was also made during the year for finding the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and the results with diagrams were sent to Agra. As in the previous year, there were 226 rainguage stations of which 185 (82 per cent) were inspected; 94 being inspected more than once. Books and periodicals numbering 205 were added to the departmental library. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 20,678 against Rs. 19,487 in the previous year.

vii. Horticulture and Public Gardens.

(Report on the Administration of the Botanical Gardens for 1921-22.)

13. The season was favourable for horticultural operations and the gardens everywhere looked bright with flowers and green lawns. The Lal-Bagh continued to be popular and several works of improvement thereto were effected. It was visited by several distinguished personages during the year. The first half-yearly horticultural show was held successfully in the month of August and the quality and the number of exhibits were up-to-the standard of excellence attained in

previous years. The February show which was also successful was for the first time run under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, Bangalore. The import of new plants from abroad has had to be restricted to those varieties which could be had as seeds or bulbs, owing to the compulsory fumigation at the ports of entry and their loss due either to negligence in the process of fumigation or the careless repacking of them thereafter for further transit. Fibrous plants, drugs and fodder were under cultivation in the Lal-Bagh economic section and Sunkal Farm. Of the essential oil-yielding plants, *psoralia* suffered from the excessive rains but *lavender* plants fairly withstood them and will form a valuable commercial crop, provided they reach the flowering stage and their oil-contents prove satisfactory. Experimental cultivation was carried on in Fern Hill and Nandi. The *sunflower* was largely grown and has been in demand both as seed and fodder as silage. Of the drugs, *digitalis* made good progress and *balloon wine, benedictine, thistle and wormwood* reached the seed stage. A new commercial form of *rosella fibre* was introduced, as also an *ash*, one of the toughest and useful woods closely allied to the European *ash*. The nine varieties of *clover* introduced in the previous year seeded and are expected to prove valuable crops in addition to the common *lucerne*. Imported varieties of European vegetables were tried in order to ascertain their merits for local cultivation. New varieties of tropical fruit trees were planted on a large scale. The Bababudan Hills, Jaggur Valley and Yemmedoddi Kavals were thoroughly explored for their suitability for fruit cultivation. The seed depot maintained its popularity and issued 15,476 plants, 555 pounds and 1,511 packets of seeds and 832 cuttings of plants, besides supplying gratis plants and seeds to charitable and public institutions and maintaining foreign exchanges with kindred botanical institutions. The sale proceeds during the year were about Rs. 6,182 as against Rs. 5,446 of the previous year. Seed—testing and fumigation were carried on and specimens of Australian *clovers* cultivated at Sunkal Tank Experimental Farm and the flora of Travancore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore were arranged in the Herbarium, the flora being in addition poisoned against insect attacks. The spraying staff which was provided with apparatus imported from Europe treated 8,539 trees for various diseases in 157 private orchards and nurseries of Bangalore and Anekal taluks and also in Government and Palace gardens. The staff was also engaged in demonstrating preventive measures for various plant diseases to the several orchardists and giving them advice on improved methods of cultivation, manuring, irrigation, pruning, etc. The most important combative work was done in connection with *lime-tree borer*, *mildew of grapes* and *American blight* or *woolly aphis* of apple.

14. The casualities amongst animals in the Zoo attached to the Lal-Bagh were more than normal and included the death of a kangaroo. A number of plans were prepared by the department both for Mysore and Bangalore cities. The various gardens in Mysore and Seringapatam which were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year were also visited. The several Government gardens in charge of the department both at Bangalore and Mysore were well maintained. The total outlay on the department was Rs. 1,11,442 and the income Rs. 16,182 as against Rs. 1,10,291 and Rs. 14,614 respectively in the previous year.

viii. Hill Stations.

(*Report on the Hill Stations for 1921-22.*)

15. The Nandi Hill Station continued to retain its popularity among Indians and Europeans alike, though the number of visitors fell by 86 to 765 during the year. Out of this number, 399 Indians and 259 Europeans were from within the State, the rest (101 Indians and 6 Europeans) being outsiders. As usual, the place became very enjoyable during summer. Adequate arrangements had been made for the comfort and convenience of visitors, improving also the facilities in regard to hotels and bazaars, police and medical aid, water and fuel supply, and postal arrangements. All the bungalows were kept in good repair. The receipts from rent of bungalows and other items came up to Rs. 2,887 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,377 as against the revised budget allotment of Rs. 14,400.

ix. Government Museum.

(*Report on the Government Museum for 1921-22.*)

16. The number of visitors to the museum increased from 374,616 in the previous year to 400,351, of whom 166,099 were women. The existing exhibits, to which 9 were added during the year, were in good condition. A pit-safe was constructed for securing the coins. The Museum Library was visited by 200 persons. Exclusive of departmental reports and scientific and other publications, the stock in the Library was increased by 10 books. The Government grant for the upkeep of the museum was Rs. 4,300 and the expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 4,032.

x. Printing Presses and Periodicals.

17. Including the two Government Presses, there were 73 printing presses at the close of the year as against 61 at the end of 1920-21. Of these, 29 were in the Bangalore district, 24 in the Mysore district, 9 in the Kolar district, 3 each in the Kadur and Shimoga districts, 2 each in the Tumkur and Hassan districts and 1 in the Chitaldrug district.

Newspapers and periodicals. (Calendar year 1921.)

18. Excluding the *Mysore Government Gazette* and the *Police Gazette* issued by the Police department, there were 16 newspapers and 48 periodicals (revised figures,) in circulation at the beginning of the calendar year 1921 and five newspapers and 17 periodicals stopped publication and three newspapers and 13 periodicals were newly started. In all, there were 19 newspapers and 57 periodicals in circulation during the year; of which, 23 were in English, 40 in Kannada, two in Urdu and 11 in more than one language. Out of the 57 periodicals, 14 were quarterly, two were issued once in two months and 41 were monthly. Two were comic journals, two dealt with mining and scientific topics, one with medicine, one with engineering, one reported legal decisions, 23 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literary, educational, temperance and other miscellaneous matters.

xi. Libraries.

19. The libraries under departmental control were the same as in 1920-21, *viz.*—

I. Travelling.
(Scheme held in abeyance for the present.)

II. Stationary.
- (*a*) Education Library. } Located in the office of the Inspector-General
- (*b*) Office Library. } of Education.
- (*c*) Office Libraries of Inspecting Officers.
- (*d*) School Libraries, including Anglo-Vernacular, Collegiate and High School libraries and libraries of training institutions.
- (*e*) District, Taluk and Town Libraries. } Public Libraries.
- (*f*) Rural Libraries. }

20. The number of volumes in the two libraries (*a*) and (*b*) on the 30th June 1921 was 12,068; and 586 books were added during the year, bringing the total number to 12,654 on the 30th June 1922. Three hundred and seventy four volumes were lent out during the year.

21. The rules regarding the administration of grants to rural libraries having been suspended, no new grants were made to these libraries; a sum of Rs. 8,600 in all was allotted for making additions to school and office libraries of Inspecting Officers and for certain repairs and purchase of furniture for the latter. The public libraries in Bangalore and Mysore continued to be aided Institutions, each being managed by a committee of 15 members, of whom 8 were nominated by Government. The Public Library, Bangalore, had a membership of 452 against 227 in the previous year and it was visited by 81,733 persons. One hundred and seventeen newspapers and periodicals, of which 70 were Indian and 47 foreign, were subscribed for during

the year. The number of books issued for reading was 43,557. Nine hundred and ninety-four volumes were added to the Library, bringing the total number to 8,419 (revised figures). The amount of subscriptions collected rose to Rs. 4,815 from Rs. 2,490 in the previous year. The total income including the Government contribution of Rs. 7,000, was Rs. 13,040 and the total expenditure Rs. 12,143. The Library was also in receipt of two grants of Rs. 600 and Rs. 500, from the City and Civil and Military Station Municipal Commissions. The Public Library, Mysore, had a membership of 187 at the end of June 1922 and was visited by 84,290 persons. One hundred and fourteen newspapers and periodicals, of which 73 were Indian and 41 foreign, were subscribed for during the year. The number of books issued from the Library was 42,662. Seven hundred and sixty-eight volumes were added, bringing the total number to 8,708 at the end of 1921-22. The amount of subscriptions collected was Rs. 2,909 and the total income, including the Government grant of Rs. 4,250, was Rs. 7,223 and the total expenditure Rs. 5,398. A non-subscribers' section was opened in December 1921 with 1,128 volumes, and was made use of by 32 members, consisting of 19 'deposit' members and 13 'recommendation' members.

The Central Book Depot.

22. The value of stock at the Central Book Depot, Bangalore, was Rs. 3,68,063 on the 30th June 1922 as against Rs. 2,82,425 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Books valued at Rs. 85,638 were added to the stock during the year. The value of books, etc., supplied free of cost to educational institutions and Government offices was Rs. 10,315. There were 43 agencies for the sale of departmental publications as against 30 in the previous year and the value of books issued to these agencies was Rs. 30,835 of which a sum of Rs. 24,666 was realised.

xii. Census.

23. The Imperial Tables, forming part ii of the Census Report, 1921, were compiled and issued during the year. Statistics relating to industrial establishments were also compiled in connection with the census of 1921 and embodied in Imperial Table xxii. There were 553 such establishments, with not less than 10 persons employed, at the time the census was taken. Particulars of information bearing on the economic side of the life of the people, as ascertained at the census, were being collated and classified at the end of the year.

24. The services of the divisional census officers, charge superintendents, supervisors and enumerators and census clerks were suitably recognized by way of granting money prizes, *sannads*, etc., for good and zealous work, so as to serve as an incentive to officers for rendering similar good work in future censuses.

25. The expenditure incurred by the department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,34,181, of which the cost of the temporary piece-work establishment, employed from time to time, was Rs. 51,854.

B. VENKOBA RAO,

12TH DECEMBER 1922. *General Secretary to Government.*

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Rajasevadhurina Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Dewan ...	10th December 1918.	29th April 1922	Gazetted from 10th December 1918 but assumed charge of the office on the 14th July 1919. Was on privilege leave from 6th March 1922 to 29th April 1922 and retired from service from 30th April 1922.
2. Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E.	1st Member of Council.	Do	5th March 1922	Was on privilege leave for one month and 12 days combined with furlough for 2 months and 12 days from 14th May 1921.
	Officiating Dewan..	6th March 1922	30th April 1922	*Vice* No. 1 on leave.
	Dewan (confirmed)	1st May 1922	...	*Vice* No. 1 retired.
3. Rajamantrapravina Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.	2nd Member of Council.	10th December 1918.	13th May 1921	
	Officiating 1st Member of Council.	14th May 1921	6th September 1921.	*Vice* No. 2 on leave.
	Officiating 1st Member of Council.	6th March 1922	30th April 1922	*Vice* No. 2 on other duty.
	1st Member of Council (confirmed).	1st May 1922	...	*Vice* No. 2 confirmed as Dewan.
4. Mr. Mir Hamza Husein, B.A., B.L.	3rd Member of Council.	2nd January 1919.	13th May 1921	
	Officiating 2nd Member of Council.	14th May 1921	6th September 1921.	*Vice* No. 3 on other duty.
	3rd Member of Council.	7th September 1921.	5th March 1922	
	Officiating 2nd Member of Council.	6th March 1922	30th April 1922	*Vice* No. 3 on other duty.
	2nd Member of Council (confirmed).	1st May 1922	...	*Vice* No. 3 confirmed as 1st Member.
5. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt. ...	Chief Judge ...	20th July 1914.	...	Was on privilege leave for 1 day on 23rd December 1921.
6. Rajadharmapravina Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	5th December 1909.	...	
7. Mr. R. B. Plumer, Bar-at-Law. ...	Judge, Chief Court	23rd October 1918.	...	Was on privilege leave combined with furlough from 13th June 1921 to 12th Nov. 1921.
Mr. B. Nagappa, Bar-at-Law ...	Officiating Judge, Chief Court.	13th June 1921.	12th Nov. 1921	*Vice* No. 7 on leave.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1921-22.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	*Date of introduction	Remarks
1	III of 1921—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918.	No	15th July 1921	
2	IV of 1921—A Regulation to amend the Mysore State Life Insurance Regulation, 1917.	No	15th July 1921	
3	V of 1921—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation (as amended by Regulation I of 1920)	No	5th Aug. 1921	
4	VI of 1921—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Police Regulation, 1908.	No	26th Nov. 1921	
5	VII of 1921—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.	No	4th Dec. 1921	
6	VIII of 1921—The Freight (Railway) Tax (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes	4th Dec. 1921	
7	IX of 1921—The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation.	Yes	24th Dec 1921	

*The date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1921-22.

Arms of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of previous year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of officers and men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	419	395	13	4	3	17	384	1	...	...	15	62	307	Rs. 2,09,082	Carbines Sword, and Lance.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,893	1,734	213	16	92	163	1,676	3	...	...	50	376	1,250	3,45,158	Muskets & M. N. Rifles S.B. Rifles, M.L.E. Sword and Lance.	
Mysore Lancers ...	609	511	3	2	4	25	483	1	...	...	22	75	386	4,44,370		
Mysore Transport Corps	567	440	17	2	80	113	262	1	...	...	9	32	221	2,53,636		
Total ...	3,488	3,080	246	24	179	318	2,805	6	...	...	96	545	2,164	12,52,246		

Karnataka State Archives (Department of Kannada Library) Date Stamp Accession No.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1921-22.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 16,21,870-5-6	152	2,584	32	8	264	3,183	181	
District Superintendents	11	250 to 800									
Assistant Superintendents of Police	7	200									
Inspectors	118	68 to 150									
Sub-Inspectors	130	46 to 56									
Jamadars or Head Constables	106	28 to 33									
Daffedars or Sergeants	531	21 to 24									
Constables	5,303	12 to 16									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	13,967	12,055	7,993	6,550	7,131	7,307	4,026	4,092	3,105	3,215	50·3	62·4	56·4	56·0	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 3,21,480 13 0	Rs. 2,88,483 14 4	Rs. 1,43,800 8 1	Rs. 1,09,930 0 3	44·7	38·1	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	5	7	12	6
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	1	5
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	3	3	6	7
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	1	2	3	2
8	224, 222, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	45	51	96	50
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	121	64	185	80
10	110, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	1	2
		Total ...	175	129	304	152
		Class II—Serious Offences against the person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	59	70	129	76
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	13	20	7
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	17	22	39	17
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	6	5	11	9
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	10	23	33	20
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	17	23	40	24
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	94	90	184	89
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	9	4	13	6
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	206	163	369	221
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	53	32	85	45
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	3	6	9	8
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	155	116	271	162
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	16	16	32	16
		Total ...	652	584	1,236	700

VII.

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1921-22.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	14	9	...	6	...	2	1	...	9	3	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	76	40	4	35	..	...	1	...	40	13	...
80	1,531	251	8	16	13	98	116	...	251	485	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	1,634	301	12	57	13	100	119	...	301	502	...
72	224	53	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	69	...
12	34	5	...	4	..	...	1	...	5	3	...
26	53	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	33	...
8	10	7	...	6	...	...	1	...	7	1	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
19	17	10	2	3	1	..	4	...	10	5	...
33	35	19	8	2	2	1	5	...	18	7	..
119	309	80	...	33	1	14	32	...	80	129	
8	10	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
210	571	48	1	22	1	4	19	...	47	279	...
44	104	24	1	13	...	10	...	...	24	18	...
4	10	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	...
178	406	137	...	28	1	15	93	...	137	177	...
21	51	9	2	2	...	...	5	...	9	17	..
754	1,834	408	14	138	6	46	160	...	364	750	...

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	1
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 222, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	3	10	7
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	19	11	72
10	110, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	22	21	80
		Class II—Serious Offences against the person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	1	3
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	3	1
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	2	8	5	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2	7	3	8
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	1
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	2	3	5	5
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	...	1	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	8	7
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	6	27	26	26

VII—*contd.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1921-22.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	1 escaped from custody 1 released.
18	8	1	...	6	...	...	...	771	43 released by police and magistrates.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
36	10	5	2	6	...	...	...	805	44 released. 1 escaped from custody.
...	...	1	...	...	6	20	22	101	1 released by the police. 1 evading arrest.
...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	26	
1	4	...	...	4	2	...	..	9	1 evading arrest.
...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 released by the police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1 under 562 Cr. P. Code.
22	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	96	2 released by the police. 2 evading arrest.
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	
9	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	226	1 under sec. 562 Cr. P. Code 1 escaped from custody; 15 released by the police.
4	1	12	4	1	...	...	...	57	5 released by the police.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
14	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	90	2 released by the police.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
54	19	22	10	8	12	20	22	643	2 released under section 562 C. P. C. 4 evading arrest: 26 released by the police.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward	827	713	1,540	852
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	46	16	62	46
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	89	71	160	88
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	98	67	165	79
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	45	48	93	83
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,409	1,469	2,878	1,889
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,687	1,671	3,358	2,185
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	108	130	238	151
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	10	11	21	9
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	118	141	259	161
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	330	375	705	446
		Theft { ordinary	1,655	2,224	3,879	2,838
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	210	195	405	279
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	22	28	50	45
37	419, 420	Cheating	54	53	107	56
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	185	250	435	248
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	11	19	30	28
		Total ...	2,467	3,144	5,611	3,940
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	11	8	19	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	17	23	40	25
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	402	826	1,228	1,270
		Total ...	430	857	1,287	1,301
		Grand Total ...	5,529	6,526	12,055	8,439

VII—*contd.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1921-22.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
910	3,472	709	26	195	19	146	279	...	665	1,252	...
25	243	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	72	...
68	108	32	...	29	...	3	...	...	32	16	...
85	108	7	1	3	...	...	3	...	7	70	...
58	71	17	...	2	...	3	12	...	17	34	...
1,695	1,190	469	32	330	11	64	10	15	462	381	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,931	1,720	535	33	374	11	70	25	15	528	573	...
129	367	67	1	2	...	3	61	...	67	158	...
7	30	6	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	397	73	2	2	...	3	66	...	73	163	...
434	670	279	7	191	6	44	30	...	278	149	...
2,473	2,642	1,260	44	828	24	146	176	26	1,244	691	...
239	200	77	...	47	3	15	12	...	77	59	...
37	42	14	...	8	1	...	5	...	14	20	...
47	93	28	...	19	...	7	2	...	28	30	...
263	756	74	3	38	7	12	14	...	74	346	...
18	28	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	7	...
3,511	4,431	1,736	54	1,135	41	224	239	26	1,719	1,302	...
13	32	8	1	...	...	...	7	...	8	22	...
25	26	15	...	1	1	...	13	...	15	4	...
1,032	1,358	1,016	8	137	...	16	814	3	1,008	208	...
1,070	*1,416	1,039	9	138	1	16	864	3	1,031	234	...
7,568	11,432	4,092	124	1,844	72	459	1,473	44	4,016	*3,505	...

*Includes 290 persons concerned in cases withdrawn or compounded.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under 1 month	Terms of: From 1 to 2 months	Terms of: From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Brought forward	6	49	47	106
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	1	...	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	3	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...		2	1
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	1	70	63	77
		Total ...	2	71	68	79
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	2	1	1
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	3	1	1
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	1	87	63	35
		Theft { ordinary	...	353	242	173
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	11	15	12
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	2	3	1
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	3	4	5
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2	32	15	7
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	3	489	342	233
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	1	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	1	1	1	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1	38	24	12
		Total ...	2	40	25	12
		Grand Total ...	13	652	483	431

VII—*concld.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1921-22.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
90	29	27	12	14	12	20	22	*j* 1,448	2 released under section 562, Cr. P. C 4 evading arrest. 2 escaped from custody and 70 were released by the police and magistrates.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	161	
10	7	9	...	...	4	...	...	57	2 released by the police.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	29	2 released by the police.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3 released by the police.
153	35	26	8	3	2	...	...	*a* 217	*a* 7 under section 562, Cr. P. C. 1 evading arrest. 122 released by the police and magistrates.
164	43	35	9	6	13	...	...	*481	*7 released under section 562, C. P. C. 129 by the police and magistrates.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†135	1 evading arrest by the police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	†7 released by the police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*b* 7 released by the police.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*b* 154	*c* 3 released by the police 1 under section 562, C. P. C.
44	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	*c* 238	*e* 4 evading arrest. 5 released by the police. *d* 94 released by the police. 16 do under section 562, C. P. C. 9 escaped from custody.
192	43	30	5	3	1	...	...	*d* 586	2 transfered to British Territory.
18	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	*e* 59	*f* 2 released by the police. *g* 98 released by the police. *h* 3 released by the police. *i* 205 released by the police.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
6	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	*f* 33	9 escaped from lawful custody.
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*g* 236	2 transferred to British territory.
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	*h* 14	4 evading arrest.
271	73	34	7	4	1	...	...	*i* 1,174	17 under section 562, C. P. C. *j* 1 evading arrest. *k* 6 released by the police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2 escaped from custody. 4 under section 562, C. P. C. 1 ,, ,, 112, M. R. R. 3 released on bail.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	*l* 6 released by the police. 2 escaped from custody. 1 evading arrest 1 under section 112, M. R. R. 3 released on bail 4 under section 562, C. P. C.
38	39	5	5	...	...	...	...	*k* 125	*m*417 released by the police. 13 escaped from custody 10 evading arrest 2 transferred to Br. territory 30 released under section 362, C. P C.
38	39	5	5	...	...	...	...	*l* 133	1 released under section 112, M. R. R. 3 released on bail.
565	184	101	33	24	26	20	22	*m* 3,390	

APPENDIX VIII. (CRIMINAL)

Statement shewing the number of offences dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons whose cases were disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of previous year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	147	170	*81	367	4	...	1	...	430	453	...	208	176	...	...	68	1 under section 562, Cr. P. Code. *Including 5 persons whose cases were not shown by mistake as pending in the previous year's statement of the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division. The cases of 2 persons shown as pending at the end of the previous year were transferred to another court during the year 1921-22. 34 under section 562, Cr. P. Code. 62 under C. L. 144, dated 9th December 99.
District Magistrates' Courts.	20	10	...	7	...	4	...	...	28	11	...	1	10	...	..	...	
Other Magistrates' Courts.	21,332	21,414	10,065	5,331	1,470	27,829	1	...	44,155	44,696	10,263	16,303	7,817	367	161	9,689	
Total ...	21,499	21,594	10,146	5,705	1,474	27,833	2	...	44,613	45,160	10,263	16,512	8,003	367	161	9,757*	*35 under section 562, Cr. P. Code. 62 under C. L. 144, dated 9th December 1899.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	22	12	120	85	21	14	31	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	32	22	
Courts of Session	4	4	147	94	42	28	58	30	...	...	...	...	1	1	78	29	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	121	75	351	163	117	70	424	210	...	...	...	...	18	13	188	71	
Total ...	147	91	618	342	180	112	513	260	...	...	...	...	19	14	298	122	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the present year							
													Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year																
													Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.	Days	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	15,525	(a) 16,079	33,990	31,308	1,153	1,229	50,668	48,616	34,574	31,577	16,094	17,039	49,34,831 14 1	1,349	28,901	1,058	19,594	9,362	1,258	605	...	18,122	5,312	713	7,430	43,69,873 7 2	179·84	489
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	1,525	(b) 2,300	4,140	4,714	119	171	5,784	7,185	3,480	4,778	2,304	2,407	17,12,652 9 3	45	4,623	46	2,225	2,198	2	213	72	2,799	778	168	1,033	15,31,208 15 3	273·36	4
District Judges' Courts	128	(c) 137	82	79	3	6	213	222	74	70	139	152	19,09,448 13 4	6	31	42	...	5	4	6	56	4	17	1	48	9,19,392 0 2	499·35	8
Total ...	17,178	(d) 18,516	38,212	36,101	1,275	1,406	56,665	56,023	38,128	36,425	18,537	19,598	85,56,933 4 8	1,400	33,555	1,146	21,819	11,565	1,264	824	128	20,925	6,107	882	8,511	68,20,474 6 7	192·72	501

(a) Excludes 12 suits transferred and 3 shown in excess by mistake in 1920-21.
(b) Excludes 4 transferred,
(c) Excludes 2 transferred.
(d) Excludes 18 suits transferred and 3 shown in excess by mistake in 1920-21.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts...	15,793	17,655	67,12,356 9 10	34,755	34,511	49,78,957 12 8	50,548	52,166	1,16,91,314 6 6	32,893	34,190	37,23,278 4 7	17,655	17,976	79,68,036 1 11	11,037	4,273	2,666
Sub-Judges' Courts.	1,431	1,791	6,91,607 15 2	3,774	4,198	9,63,367 15 7	5,205	5,989	16,54,975 14 9	3,414	3,855	9,50,445 6 2	1,791	2,134	7,04,530 8 7	1,470	438	226
District Judges' Courts.	44	54	5,83,381 9 8	105	67	2,31,104 2 10	149	121	8,14,485 12 6	95	69	1,94,273 1 11	54	52	6,20,212 10 7	25	9	18
Total ...	17,268	19,500	79,87,346 2 8	38,634	38,776	61,73,429 15 1	55,902	58,276	1,41,60,776 1 9	36,402	38,114	48,67,936 12 8	19,500	20,162	92,92,779 5 1	12,532	4,720	2,910

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil courts in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	338	360*	204	284†	542	644	181	239	361	405	1,59,368 13 4	2,74,843 8 5	115	134	23	40	22	23	11	14	10	28	540·93	558·57	
Do appellate decrees ...	185	183	128	131	313	314	130	147	183	167	37,015 8 1	35,644 7 8	96	99	26	24	4	7	1	5	3	12	399·56	456·12	
,, original orders ...	43	26	44	53	87	79	61	53	26	21	...	...	37	34	7	13	2	...	14	7	1	4	256·47	174·20	
,, appellate orders ...	6	...	2	3	8	3	8	2	...	1	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...	572	569*	378	471†	950	1,040	380	446	570	594	1,96,384 5 5	3,10,488 0 1	253	269	59	77	28	30	26	26	14	44	440·91	470 62	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	334	400‡	483	418	817	818	390	368	427	450	85,534 10 4	1,05,322 10 9	214	220	56	52	45	37	30	31	45	28	232·32	233·00	
Do orders ...	49	48	87	88	136	136	88	82	48	54	...	...	38	43	26	19	2	7	8	3	14	10	207·12	184·18	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	173	201	247	212	420	413	219	158	201	255	79,256 14 6	49,565 4 3	96	80	55	42	30	9	21	14	17	13	268·73	360·85	
Do orders ...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	326·0	440·0	
Grand Total ...	1,129	1,219§	1,196	1,189	2,325	2,408	1,078	1,055	1,247	1,353	3,61,175 14 3	4,65,375 15 1	601	612	197	191	105	83	85	74	90	95	329·37	366·16	

* Excluding 1 transferred. † Excluding 49 transferred. ‡ Excluding 27 transferred. § Excluding 28 transferred.

APPENDIX—XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1921.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of detention of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from previous year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central jail ... 1 District jail ... 1 Special lock-up ... 6 District lock-ups... 71 Taluk lock-ups ...	1,418	8,552	13,377	9,970	1,372'9	1,327'4	1,410	Rs. 1,80,954	Days 24	13'2 per mille of average number.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1921-22		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	143,390	139,995	65,821	64,293	64,449	62,636	926	973	1,153	1,258	11,041	10,835	143,030	139,675	Rs. 4,51,77,183 10 5	Rs. 4,49,40,280 5 5	252	227	428	444	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

Description	Past year (Revised figures)			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	64,164	1,93,27,838 4 0	1,26,645 10 0	65,736	1,96,46,172 7 6	1,29,892 12 0	
Sales	63,018	1,93,94,580 0 6	1,28,291 14 0	64,344	1 94,73,506 5 11	1,30,709 8 0	
Wills	965	.....	3,611 4 0	925	.....	3,513 12 0	
Money bonds	1,090	3,66,142 14 7	866 12 0	968	3 04,697 15 5	879 2 0	
Miscellaneous	10,438	58,51,719 2 4	54,529 4 9	11,057	57,52,806 13 7	54,246 8 2	
Total ...	1,39,675	4,49,40,280 5 5	3,13,944 12 9	1,43,030	4,51,77,183 10 5	3,19,241 10 2	
Total expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,60,744 7 4	.....	.....	1,50,433 2 3	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,53,200 5 5	.....	.....	1,68,808 7 11	

Appendix XVI – *contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1921 (Final)	Receipts during		Total in the current year 1921-22	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1922 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1920-21	Present year 1921-22		Past year 1920-21	Present year 1921-22		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	23,542	26,235	31,738	55,280	29,766	52,526	2,754	
2. Hole-Narsipur	16,054	13,887	15,904	31,958	12,925	17,041	14,917	
3. Alur	21,843	9,795	17,760	39,603	4,915	17,768	21,835	
4. Saklespur	7,852	7,225	8,470	16,322	6,265	7,987	8,335	
5. Belur	1,421	5,329	4,892	6,313	6,999	4,412	1,901	
6. Arsikere	29,231	21,403	18,687	47,918	10,462	22,921	24,997	
7. Haranahalli	285	1,755	1,318	1,603	1,635	953	650	
8. Channarayapatna... ...	3,576	4,486	7,560	11,136	4,516	5,549	5,587	
9. Sravanabelagola	281	993	1,776	2,057	748	764	1,293	
10. Arkalgud	6,712	5,196	4,862	11,574	5,008	5,031	6,543	
Total ...	1,10,797	96,304	1,12,967	2,23,764	83,239	1,34,952	88,812	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	4,666	85,056	73,664	78,330	1,04,139	73,146	5,184	
2. Bhadravati	3,282	3,632	5,395	8,677	2,333	2,853	5,824	
3 Channagiri	3,580	3,818	4,534	8,114	5,832	4,037	4,077	
4. Honnali	1,702	4,298	4,676	6,378	5,153	3,437	2,941	
5. Nyamti	3,919	4,600	4,991	8,910	4,064	3,391	5,519	
6. Shikarpur	9,145	6,217	7,855	17,000	9,466	9,974	7,026	
7. Shiralkoppa	962	2,515	2,442	3,404	2,001	2,499	905	
Sorab	1,567	2,741	2,296	3,863	2,158	1,960	1,903	
9. Sagar	6,880	11,864	11,323	18,203	10,421	11,173	7,030	
10. Kallurkatte	4,227	2,903	2,427	6,654	2,085	1,928	4,726	
11. Tirthahalli	14,317	9,269	8,960	3,277	27,948	9,270	14,007	
12. Kumsi	82	1,202	1,641	1,723	1,934	1,452	271	
Total ...	54,329	1,38,115	1,30,204	1,84,533	1,77,534	1,25,120	59,413	

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1921 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1921-22	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1922 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1920-21	Present year 1921-22		Past year 1920-21	Present year 1921-22		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	17,869	40,914	43,008	60,877	1,07,310	42,149	18,728	
2. Tarikere	24,745	25,111	22,259	47,004	23,090	41,994	5,010	
3. Birur	5,931	7,824	6,125	12,056	14,640	7,239	4,817	
4. Kadur	2,570	6,729	7,263	9,833	21,399	5,367	4,466	
5. Koppa	4,971	4,180	4,659	9,630	13,143	2,717	6,913	
6. Mudgere	9,371	4,247	4,098	13,469	3,484	13,153	316	
7. Narasimharajapura ...	4,108	4,392	4,139	8,247	3,385	4,455	3,792	
8. Sivane	2,171	1,515	724	2,895	379	625	2,270	
9. Ajjampur	1,402	1,941	1,520	2,922	1,543	1,533	1,389	
Total ...	73,138	96,853	93,795	1,66,933	1,88,373	1,19,232	47,701	
10. Sringeri	1,688	5,098	5,690	7,378	4,495	4,664	2,714	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	22,490	22,955	28,803	51,293	29,150	36,878	14,415	
2. Davangere	25,723	1,11,453	1,23,176	1,48,899	1,06,493	1,10,404	38,495	
3. Harihar	6,373	13,572	17,004	23,377	16,582	14,606	8,771	
4. Holalkere	2,570	4,542	4,727	7,297	5,366	4,256	3,041	
5. Hosdurga	5,703	3,723	4,347	10,050	4,112	3,223	6,827	
6. Hiriyur	5,028	5,396	5,092	10,120	14,664	3,952	6,168	
7. Challakere	6,585	8,313	10,108	16,693	14,782	8,393	8,300	
8. Molakalmuru	4,137	2,869	2,637	6,774	8,706	3,066	3,708	
9. Jagalur	6,135	5,102	12,664	18,799	10,096	8,966	9,833	
10. Naikanhatti	2,515	2,376	2,302	4,817	1,073	1,610	3,207	
11. Mayakonda	2,142	1,352	1,166	3,518	1,032	1,106	2,202	
12. Malebennur	977	1,261	1,300	2,277	1,324	1,240	1,037	
Total ...	90,378	1,82,914	2,13,526	3,03,704	2,13,380	1,97,700	1,06,004	
Grand Total ...	8,28,731	25,28,637	24,90,374	33,19,105	27,68,274	23,68,324	9,50,781	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1921-22.

Month	July 1921	August 1921	September 1921	October 1921	November 1921	December 1921	January 1922	February 1922	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922	June 1922	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore State.	8·74	6·78	3·10	5·52	3·35	0·00	0·70	0·06	0·00	1·46	4·14	3·88	37·73	32·56	36·10	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1921-22.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer.)

Article	During June 1921		During June 1922		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	3	3	4	4	
2. Rice (best sort)	3	7	3	14	
3. Do (common)	4	8	4	13	
4. Javar	9	...	9	10	
5. Ragi	8	7	9	5	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1921-22.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Irrigation works charged to Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Major works	2,92,834	.....	2,92,824	.....	.....	.....	2,92,834
Minor works	21,678	58,414	80,092	.....	2,17,501	2,17,501	2,97,593
Establishment	.....	.....	87,420	.....	.....	37,121	1,24,541
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1,907	.....	.....	1,060	2,967
Suspense	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	183
Total ...	.....	.....	4,62,436	.....	.....	2,55,682	7,18,118
In charge of Civil officers—							
Works	.....	68,595	68,595	.....	27,880	27,880	96,475
Establishment	.....	.....	1,11,763	.....	.....	2,494	1,14,257
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1,038	.....	.....	72	1,110
Suspense	.....	.....	—458	.....	.....	.....	—458
Total ...	.....	68,595	1,80,938	.....	.....	30,446	2,11,384
Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on account of Establishment...	.....	.....	39,615	.....	.....	.....	39,615
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1,132	.....	.....	.....	1,132
Total ...	.....	.....	40,747	.....	.....	.....	40,747
Total Irrigation Works ...	.....	.....	6,84,121	.....	.....	2,86,128	9,70,249
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Civil Buildings	7,09,604	1,43,105	8,52,709	95,335	5,087	1,00,442	9,53,151
Communications	51,550	6,31,501	6,83,051	47,827	3,82,854	4,30,681	11,13,732
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,52,745	1,89,702	3,42,447 A	.....	12,443	12,443	3,54,890
Establishment	.....	.....	5,70,754	.....	.....	99,502	6,70,256
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	11,925	.....	.....	2,866	14,791
Suspense	.....	.....	—1,01,551	.....	.....	.....	—1,01,551
Total ...	.....	.....	23,59,335	.....	.....	6,45,934	30,05,269
In charge of Civil officers—							
Civil Buildings	298	12,987	13,285	.....	.....	.....	13,285
Communications	.....	8,717	8,717	.....	.....	.....	8,717
Total ...	.....	.....	22,002	.....	.....	.....	22,002
Total Civil Works ...	.....	.....	23,81,337	.....	.....	6,45,934	30,27,271
Army—Military Works—							
Works	13,724	30,152	43,876	.....	.....	.....	43,876
Establishment	.....	.....	3,354	.....	.....	.....	3,354
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	38
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	47,268	.....	.....	.....	47,268

A.—Excludes Rs. 16,731 being the direction charges transferred to Electrical Department.

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1921-22.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Krishnarajasagara works—Capital account—							
Works	5,89,713	.....	5,89,713	.....	.....	.....	5,89,713
Establishment ...	.....	.....	1,58,687	.....	.....	.....	1,58,687
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	15,753	.....	.....	.....	15,753
Suspense	.....	.....	—6,465	.....	.....	.....	—6,465
Total ...	.....	.....	7,57,688	.....	.....	.....	7,57,688
40. Industrial works—							
Works ...	94,143	.....	94,143	.....	.....	.....	94,143
Establishment ...	.....	.....	27,875	.....	.....	.....	27,875
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	803	.....	.....	.....	803
Total ...	.....	.....	1,22,821	.....	.....	.....	1,22,821
Other works—Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—Capital account—							
Works ...	26,651	.....	26,651	13,408	.....	13,408 A	40,059
Establishment ...	.....	.....	8,822	.....	.....	.....	8,822
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	45
Suspense ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	35,518	.....	.....	13,408	48,926
Krishnarajasagara works—Working expenses—							
Works ...	.....	36,582	36,582	.....	.....	.....	36,582
Establishment ...	.....	.....	10,412	.....	.....	.....	10,412
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	813	.....	.....	.....	813
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	47,807	.....	.....	.....	47,807
Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—working expenses account.							
Works	.....	1,84,713	1,84,713	.....	.....	.....	1,84,713
Establishment ...	.....	.....	36,627	.....	.....	.....	36,627
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	185
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	2,21,525	.....	.....	.....	2,21,525
Total State Funds and Local Funds.	.....	.....	42,98,085	.....	.....	9,45,470	52,43,555
Contribution works—Irrigation works							
Works	2,887	1,451	4,338	.....	.....	.....	4,338
Establishment ...	.....	.....	649	.....	.....	.....	649
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Total ...	.....	.....	5,017	.....	.....	.....	5,017
Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ...	39,980	14,854	54,834	.....	.....	.....	54,834
Communications ...	927	128	1,055	.....	.....	.....	1,055
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,10,490	40,776	1,51,266	.....	.....	.....	1,51,266
Establishment ...	.....	.....	14,129	.....	.....	.....	14,129
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	484	.....	.....	.....	484
Total ...	.....	.....	2,21,768	.....	.....	.....	2,21,768
Total contribution ...	.....	.....	2,26,785	.....	.....	.....	2,26,785
Total, P. W. Department ...	.....	.....	45,24,870	.....	.....	9,45,470	54,70,340
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
Cauvery Power scheme—Bangalore Electric Tramways.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital Expenditure ...	25,15,326	.....	25,15,326	.....	.....	.....	25,15,326
Revenue Expenditure ...	7,50,164	.....	7,50,164	.....	.....	.....	7,50,164
Depreciation Fund ...	4,84,648	.....	4,84,648	.....	.....	.....	4,84,648
Total ...	.....	.....	37,50,138	.....	.....	.....	37,50,138
Contribution Works ...	.....	.....	78,859	.....	.....	.....	78,859
Total Electrical ...	.....	.....	38,28,997	.....	.....	.....	38,28,997
Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments..			83,53,867			9,45,470	92,99,337

A.—Outlay incurred on Depreciation Fund of Kolar Gold Fields Water works.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1921-22.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1921-22	179,782	288,392	7,612	53,742	155,145	264,726	228,334	4,082	12,530	2	114,045	34,513	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in January 1921
Kolar		192,816	189,546	14,092	63,008	130,477	508,964	219,299	2,556	11,927	...	94,289	29,608	
Tumkur		231,573	223,351	18,089	56,129	182,702	689,501	228,990	3,011	9,457	3	119,017	28,662	
Mysore		361,726	423,797	12,765	134,805	253,321	698,162	306,634	3,523	8,945	37	215,068	60,710	
Hassan		215,394	222,606	9,517	55,544	160,806	267,123	90,524	2,303	2,411	...	107,731	16,481	
Shimoga		194,925	147,649	23,677	64,822	190,129	32,555	41,241	1,100	1,163	...	80,256	31,540	
Kadur		133,719	105,291	11,274	35,481	100,122	71,817	42,747	853	3,199	...	57,773	13,140	
Chitaldrug		187,117	121,524	16,872	90,660	146,042	331,435	124,922	2,848	5,640	6	77,590	27,223	
Total ...		1,697,002	1,717,156	113,901	554,191	1,318,744	2,864,286	1,282,691	20,276	55,272	48	865,769	241,877	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1920-21 and 1921-22.

Name of state	Years	Country Spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1920-21.	615	31,71,769	99	91,610	254	4,77,812	2,645	41,98,481	3,613	79,39,692	.....
	1921-22.	609	31,61,413	97	1,07,149	254	5,06,333	2,628	43,21,058	3,588	80,95,953	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1921-22.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1920-21	Collection during the current year 1921-22	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,07,43,864	1,20,79,336	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	10,47,806	1,00,02,735	1,10,50,541	97,47,311	1,03,46,834	...	...
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	2,04,522	5,02,905	7,07,427	5,17,450	6,02,225	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	2,07,143	8,68,639	10,75,782	7,24,393	7,62,073	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	...	...	1,59,631	1,18,384	...	...
Total ... (a)	14,59,471	1,13,74,279	1,28,33,750	1,08,29,523	1,15,62,748	47,213	12,23,789
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	15,79,913	15,79,913	14,40,186	15,79,913	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	39,946	39,946	42,699	39,946	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	10,029	10,029	564	10,029	...	...
Total ...	...	16,09,830	16,09,830	14,82,321	16,09,830	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Sandalwood ...	1,26,093	10,42,229	11,68,322	17,64,557	5,69,103	82,499	...
2. Timber and other forest produce.	3,45,086	9,84,215	13,29,301	14,27,947	16,19,657	2,694	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	16,82,875	7,08,016	23,90,891	42,738	1,04,368	12,76,978	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	...	...	3,619	74,075	...	...
Total ... (a)	21,54,054	27,34,460	48,88,514	32,31,623	22,19,053	13,62,171	13,07,290
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	1,14,373	31,86,289	33,00,662	32,27,302	29,68,327	170	...
2. Toddy ...	1,49,094	44,19,665	45,68,756	39,87,919	39,93,031	1,257	...
3. Ganja and majum ...	8,104	5,12,643	5,20,747	4,74,784	4,75,310	10	...
4. Opium	1,747	1,07,542	1,09,289	98,538	1,06,034	...	...
5. Other receipts ...	16,780	75,788	92,568	1,46,816	1,94,543	204	...
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	...	...	2,12,941	1,35,047	...	...
Total ... (a)	2,90,098	83,01,927	85,92,025	77,22,415	76,02,198	1,641	9,88,186
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	6,93,926	6,93,928	6,88,409	6,93,926	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	8,77,891	8,77,891	8,06,108	8,77,891	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	53,536	53,536	51,890	53,536	...	...
4. Plain paper for court purposes ...	...	346	346	212	346	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped ocuments ...	...	31,303	31,303	66,009	31,303	...	...
6. Fines and Penalties	...	21,081	21,081	20,196	21,081	...	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	7,0007	70,007	63,233	70,007	...	...
Total ...	...	16,08,076	16,08,076	15,69,591	16,08,076	...	...

N.B.—(a) Corrected according to later actuals.

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1920-21	Collection during the current year 1921-22	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and estated property ...	...	4,837	4,837	4,310	4,837	...	...
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	3,666	3,666	2,679	3,666	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	54,273	54,273	56,891	54,273	...	..
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	8,492	8,492	4,707	8,492	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	21,914	21,914	19,075	21,914	...	...
Total ...	...	49,354	49,354	49,512	49,354	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes (mohatarfa in rural tracts, etc.) ...	...	15,66,228	15,66,228	8,10,927	15,66,228	...	...
2 Registration ..	...	3,15,026	3,15,026	3,10,031	3,15,026	...	..
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ..	...	14,662	14,662	18,364	14,662	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	22,086	22,086	15,612	22,086	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	1,07,341	1,07,341	51,795	1,07,341	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	1,14,301	1,14,301	3,32,011	1,14,301	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	5,129	5,129	3,175	5,129	...	...
8. Police ...	...	8,626	8,626	9,823	8,626	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	36,112	36,112	31,011	36,112	...	...
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	...	8,057	8,057	3,173	8,057	...	..
11. Education ..	...	1,71,741	1,71,741	1,92,576	1,71,741	...	...
12. Army ...	...	1,11,777	1,11,777	94,113	1,11,777	...	...
13. Economic Conference and Co-operative Societies ...	...	110	110	288	110	...	...
Total ...	...	24,81,197	24,81,197	18,72,899	24,81,197	...	...
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1 Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans ...	...	88,354	88,354	98,807	88,354	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	60,796	60,796	50,572	60,796	...	...
ii. Interest on Investments ...	...	7,23,573	7,23,573	7,30,603	7,23,573	...	...
iv. Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances	...	2,90,484	2,90,484	1,84,121	2,90,484	...	...
3. Civil works ...	...	1,36,918	1,36,918	1,26,244	1,36,918	...	...
4. Agriculture ...	...	82,815	82,815	1,09,190	82,815	...	...
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	19,223	19,223	19,536	19,223	...	...
Total ...	...	14,02,163	14,02,163	13,19,073	14,02,163	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1920-21	Collection during the current year 1921-22	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gl. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	6,30,740	6,30,740	10,90,909	6,30,740	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	...	5,06,367	5,06,367	3,69,033	5,06,367	...	...
3. Electrical works (Revenue Account) ...	...	19,51,579	19,51,579	13,43,608	19,51,579	...	...
4. Sandal Oil Factory ...	...	—69,414	—69,414	4,45,595	—69,414	...	...
5. K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	...	—13,437	...	...	...
6. Industrial Works (Net profits) ...	...	—3,48,502	—3,48,502	...	—3,48,502	...	...
Total ...	...	26,70,770	26,70,770	32,35,708	26,70,770	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	39,03,623	3,22,32,056	3,61,35,679	3,13,12,665	3,12,05,389	14,11,025	35,19,265
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	...	...	49,47,513	...	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	2,00,76,999	2,00,76,999	1,28,57,571	2,00,76,999	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt :—							
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	4,66,199	4,66,199	4,77,587	4,66,199	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	1,64,898	1,64,898	...	1,64,898	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	1,20,772	1,20,772	98,138	1,20,772	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	...	...	6,92,574	...	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	2,29,620	2,29,620	...	2,29,620	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	8,60,076	8,60,076	...	8,60,076	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	17,17,145	17,17,145	...	17,17,145	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	2,63,688	...	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	16,899	16,899	...	16,899	...	...
10. Loans ...	...	4,54,394	4,54,394	86,406	4,54,394	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	..	23,352	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	2,41,07,002	2,41,07,002	1,94,46,829	2,41,07,002	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	39,03,623	5,63,39,058	6,02,42,681	5,07,59,494	5,53,12,391	...	...
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	6,15,03,358	6,73,91,727	..	...

N.B.—(*a*) Corrected according to later actuals.

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1920-21	Current year 1921-22	Previous year 1920-21	Current year 1921 22	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	22,96,000	26,85,000	28,94,555	28,75,219	
2. Forests	13,98,000	13,24,000	13.33,032	11,89,278	
3. Excise	4.39,000	4,57,000	4,91,893	4,50,318	
3 (a) Income tax	.....	50,000	47.356	57,919	
4. Stamps	91.000	92,000	1,06.514	55,892	
5. Registration	1.28.000	1,44.000	1,59.129	1,48.477	
Total ...	43,52,000	47,52,000	50,29,479	47,77,103	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00.000	
2. General Administration	17.61,000	14,55,000	15,28,174	15.88,924	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	2,31,000	2,53,000	2,68,081	2,35,089	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	5,14,000	3,94,000	5,17,861	5,32,589	
5. Miscellaneous	23,22,000	51,000	2,04,164	2,95,650	
6. Courts of Law...	10,53.000	9,87,000	10,32,815	10,23,611	
7. Jails	1.64,000	1,61,000	1,67,745	1,56,905	
8. Police	13,26,000	15,75,000	17,19,714	16,22,778	
9. Army	20,46.000	18,33,000	25,98,323	28,40,806	
Total ...	1,14,47,000	87,09.000	1,00,36,877	1,02,96,305	
D. Public Instruction	44.00,000	43,38,000	48,02,419	41,81,337	
E. Medical charges	9.27,000	10,65,000	10,95,138	10,30,846	
F. Religious charges	3,60,000	3,54,000	3,57,467	3,62,904	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	25,00,000	48,00,000	31,27,008	33,72,445	
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	16,19,000	10,00,000	15,26,513	7,57,687	
3. Electrical Works	20,00,000	28,00,000	12,23,934	25,29,310	
4. Industrial Works	31,00,000	27.00,000	59,22,287	46,01,379	
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water-works, etc.	1,34,000	13,000	92,243	35,518	
6. Industrial Investment	3.00,000	.....	– 8,00,000	.....	
Total .	96.53,000	1.65,70,000	1,10,91.985	1,12.96,339	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	9.65.000	6.30.000	7.20.872	6,84,122	
ii. Civil Works	27,50.000	21,15.000	29.95.781	24.25.357	
Total ..	37.15.000	28,05,000	37,16,653	31,09.479	
I. Stamp Department—					
J Pensions	12.00.000	13.10,000	14,68.671	13,68.559	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1920-21	Current year 1921-22	Previous year 1920-21	Current year 1921-22	
L. Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Capitalisation Fund	4,83,000	..	...	...	
2. Supervision of Mines	2,06,000	2,17,000	2,02,697	2,24,963	
3. Sinking Fund	3,33,000	7,00,000	3,80,584	12,48,083	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	11,50,000	27,03,000	17,95,003	27,63,797	
5. Reserve for interest on capital expenditure.	9,00,000	..	...	...	
6. Sanitation and vaccination ..	1,25,000	1,09,000	1,26,110	1,16,883	
7. Economic Conference	2,00,000	81,000	1,44,899	66,857	
8. Agriculture	7,50,000	5,82,000	7,90,497	7,55,706	
9. Industries and Commerce ...	3,00,000	1,86,000	2,16,161	1,85,995	
10. Industrial Development Fund Reserve	1,50,000	...	...	...	
11. Co-operative Societies	1,16,000	1,01,000	1,38,579	1,08,052	
12. Grants for Public Improvements ...	7,75,000	3,83,000	5,50,843	3,44,503	
13. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	
14. Famine Insurance	5,00,000	...	...	...	
15. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	21,000	...	39,242	—10,416	
16. ,, Electrical ,, ...	10,000	...	19,845	—3,583	
17. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	27,83,000	...	...	...	
18. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	4,43,346	...	
19. Add—Unspent allotment ...	...	...	...	...	
20. Deduct expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments and Reserve Funds	62,99,000	11,22,000	16,25,704	16,81,844	
Total ...	25,05,000	52,50,000	32,22,102	41,18,946	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	3,64,76,000	4,15,86,000	4,43,20,791	4,40,41,818	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	...	...	...	81,87,434	
2. Debt	...	..	...	...	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	..	...	
(b) Savings Bank deposits	...	...	14,72,953	...	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	...	...	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	..	1,46,836	
5. Local and other Funds	...	...	9,89,584	..	
6. Deposits	..	...	13,92,089	...	
7. Advances	...	...	10,01,512	...	
8. Suspense account	...	...	...	5,60,358	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	35,291	...	
10. Loans	...	...	...	...	
11. Remittances	...	...	2,11,802	5,41,543	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	47,877	
Total Debt Heads ...	...	..	51,03,231	94,84,048	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	3,64,76,000	4,15,86,000	4,94,24,022	5,35,25,866	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	1,20,79,336	1,38,65,861	
Grand Total including closing balance ..	...	...	6,15,03,358	6,73,91,727	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1921.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*177 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,904,140	20,806	12,758	3,637	3,001	1,231	...	179	10,09,537	10,537·84	773·58	11,311·42	

* Excludes 9 State non-public, 3 private non-aided and 7 Railway dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1921.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1920)	Present year (1921)			Past year (1920)	Present year (1921)			Past year 920	Present year (1921)	Past year (1920)	Present year (1921)	
Mysore State	5,859,952	96,714	96,428	.....	286	85,550	83,343	.....	2,207	16·9	16·4	14·9	14·2	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1921-22.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June		Average daily attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1920-21	Present year 1921-22		Past year 1920-21	Present year 1921-22	Past year 1920-21	Present year 1921-22	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		Colleges.										
3	3	Colleges, English, for men	1,028	1,031	880	847	7,60,870	...	..	...	...	7,60,870 *
1	1	Do for women	17	19	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	17	351	16	229	56,127	9,239	529	...	1,207	67,102
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	6	6	3	4	21,262	..	...	...	35	21,297
6	9	Total ...	1,068	1,407	914	1,097	8,38,259	9,239	529	...	1,242	8,49,269
		Secondary Schools.										
17	18	High Schools, English, for boys	7,211	7,690	5,765	6,360	2,31,469	...	...	1,29,812	30,813	3,92,094
6	4	Do Vernacular, for boys	232	247	199	157	19,529	6,155	...	...	18	25,702
303	309	Middle Schools, English, for boys	50,196	51,771	34,633	37,261	4,33,654	90,770	3,040	8,913	18,372	5,54,749
76	79	Do Vernacular, for boys	9,013	9,120	6,369	5,961	1,20,085	...	1,204	261	5,316	1,26,866
3	3	High Schools, English, for girls	104	106	78	93	41,047	...	...	1,887	7,660	50,594
1	1	Do Vernacular, for girls	17	19	15	13	3,634	...	...	...	..	3,634
13	13	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,928	2,205	1,282	1,522	36,496	...	...	5,090	19,847	61,433
103	94	Do Vernacular, for girls	11,716	10,651	7,348	6,530	1,21,183	186	3	163	29,493	1,51,028
522	521	Total ...	80,417	81,809	55,689	57,897	10,07,097	97,111	4,247	1,46,126	1,11,519	13,66,100
		Primary Schools.										
8,206	6,216	Primary Schools, for boys	199,801	175,301	145,991	122,956	4,09,272	6,88,690	372	1,027	14,247	11,13,608
594	566	Do for girls	22,173	22,451	22,770	14,510	1,08,700	99,709	...	18	15,830	2,24,257
8,800	6,782	Total ...	221,974	197,752	168,761	137,466	5,17,972	7,88,399	372	1,045	30,077	13,37,865
		School Education (Special).										
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	452	512	350	330	62,649	58,447	...	4	36	121,136
3	3	Do do Mistresses	43	70	39	53	16,165	598	...	130	2,343	19,241
...	...	Kindergarten Schools including Manual Instruction	...	...	...	...	7,126	...	...	...	...	7,126
20	20	Industrial Schools for males	1,054	902	770	684	54,185	...	1	4,417	64,023	122,626
3	4	Do do for females	127	149	111	134	2,249	...	...	...	5,809	8,058
4	3	Commercial Schools	332	185	233	190	19,793	...	...	3,942	140	23,875
2	2	Medical and Forest Schools	99	128	96	122	25,707	...	...	4,012	...	29,719
57	51	Sanskrit Schools	1,861	1,698	1,322	1,216	9,848	...	96	...	116	10,060
2	2	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	54	58	32	34	2,754	804	...	...	601	4,159
1	1	Engineering Schools (Civil)	28	14	24	12	19,127	...	...	2,425	...	21,552
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	137	160	106	191	10,573	...	...	301	...	10,877
2	1	Agricultural Schools	37	18	33	16	5,952	...	...	...	358	6,310
272	260	Practical Instruction classes	7,115	6,762	4,784	4,825	21,415	...	...	...	...	21,415
374	355	Total ...	11,339	10,656	7,900	7,807	2,57,546	59,849	97	15,232	73,431	4,06,155
9,702	7,667	Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	314,798	291,624	233,264	204,267	26,20,874	9,54,598	5,245	1,62,403	2,16,269	39,59,389
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
...	...	Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
782	938	Elementary	10,802	13,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
782	938	Total ...	10,802	13,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Strength and Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	10,11,350	50,127	...	1,24,346	62,893	12,48,721
10,484	8,605	Grand total of all institutions and total expenditure on public instruction.	325,600	305,078	233,264	204,267	36,32,224	10,04,725	5,245	2,86,749	2,79,167	52,08,110

* Provisional.

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